

KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 74

December 5, 1936

Number 23



The Pictures:

Here are pictures of several winners in the pasture contest sponsored by Kansas Farmer, and views on their farms. You will find a story about their work on another page in this issue.

- 1—Alonzo Ketchum, Colby, Thomas county.
- 2—Charles Anton, Satanta, Haskell county, and his family.
- 3—The Shorthorn herd and a glimpse of the Murphy farmstead, in Sumner county, where first place in Kansas Farmer's contest and a check for \$100 were won by the family of the late Thomas Murphy.
- 4—John S. Skolout, Beardsley, Rawlins county.
- 5—Harold Beam, McPherson, McPherson county.
- 6—Philip K. Studer, Atwood, Rawlins county.
- 7—George Fredrickson, Concordia, Cloud county.
- 8—R. E. Getty, Clayton, Norton county.
- 9—The judges look over the best piece of Western Wheat grass found. It is in John Skolout's pasture, Rawlins county, the second place winner. The men are, left to right, L. L. Compton, A. E. Aldous, County Agent Raleigh Flanders and Mr. Skolout.
- 10—Grider Murphy, Caldwell, Sumner county.
- 11—George Frederickson, Cloud county, looks over his Holstein cows out on Brome grass pasture. Mr. Frederickson's pasture work won third place in Central and Western Kansas.
- 12—R. E. Getty, Norton, tells A. E. Aldous and L. L. Compton how he handles this field of terraced land, where he always counts on Russian thistle pasture in dry years.

Cuts cigarette-rolling time down to 10 seconds ROLLING THIS "CRIMP CUT" TOBACCO



WHEN I STARTED
SMOKING 'MAKIN'S' CIG-
ARETTES WITH PRINCE
ALBERT 11 YEARS AGO,
I CUT MY ROLLING TIME
DOWN TO 10 SECONDS.
P.A. IS 'CRIMP CUT.'
THAT'S THE SECRET!

This is A. (Tony) Grimes. Tony's dad was a Prince Albert fan too—for nearly 30 years.

PRINCE ALBERT
DRAWS SLOW,
BURNS COOL—HAS
A FRAGRANCE
THAT MAKES THE
OTHER FELLOWS
SAY: 'WHAT KIND OF
'MAKIN'S' HAVE YOU
GOT THERE, BUDDY?'



Chas. Renner ought to know what he's talking about since he's been smoking Prince Albert going on 20 years. "It's such tasty smokin'," says Renner.



THAT 'NO-BITE' PROC-
ESS SURE MAKES P. A.
A SMOOTH, SWEET,
MELLOW SMOKE. AND,
BEING PACKED IN TIN,
IT STAYS IN PRIME
CONDITION RIGHT
DOWN TO THE VERY
LAST PARTICLE

"My advice to every roll-your-own is to try P. A.," says Norman Lazow. ... And don't forget, men, Prince Albert makes prime PIPE smoking too.



70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-oz. tin of Prince Albert.

30 smokes free if you don't agree that P. A. is a winner
Roll yourself 30 swell cigarettes from Prince Albert. If you don't find them the finest, tastiest roll-your-own cigarettes you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage. (Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

**PRINCE
ALBERT**
THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

Our Crop Reporters Say—

Market Barometer

Barton—Nice weather but no rain. Cattle on wheat pasture. Farmers butchering, also cutting down trees for fuel. Butterfat, 27c to 30c; wheat, \$1.13; eggs, 29c.—Alice Everett.

Brown—Very dry and dusty. Wheat looking good. Much fall plowing has been done. Only a few had corn to husk, so husking was a short job. Public sales numerous, property sells well. Poultry cheap.—E. E. Taylor.

Chautauqua—A little moisture with more of the excellent weather we are having would help wheat pasture. A drive is being made to get new Farm Bureau members. Cattle wintering fine altho feed is not too plentiful. Turkeys cheap but were raised chiefly on grasshoppers; not having been much expense, profits are welcome. Cutting wood is big job. No corn to husk, no feed to top. Wheat, \$1.08; corn, \$1.35; cake, \$40; hens, 10c; turkeys, 12c; hogs, \$8.75.—Cloy W. Brazle.

Clark—Wheat looks good altho it is getting dry and a rain would help quite a bit. Most wheat being pastured. There is quite an oil excitement northeast of Ashland. A well has been brought in which is making more than 100 barrels an hour and oil companies are busy getting leases on adjacent land. Eggs, 30c; cream, 30c.—G. P. Harvey.

Cowley—Wheat needing more moisture. Open winter good on stock and they are doing well on wheat pasture. Cattle in good demand at sales and hogs fair. Plug horses go begging. Lots of stock and furniture changing hands. Several fine game heads brought home from Canada which the writer is mounting.—K. D. Olin.

Dickinson—Wheat needs moisture to put crop in good condition for winter; it is making very little pasture. This has been a good month to cure feed crops. Stock still picking on pastures and with straw and sorghum dry feed, is doing well. No corn to gather. Turkeys cheapest in years. Corn, \$1.25; wheat, \$1.12; eggs, 30c; cream, 30c.—F. M. Lorson.

Finney—Western half of Kansas wheat crop needs rain badly. Horses and cattle in good condition. All farmers wishing for a white Christmas. Garden City merchants expect a big Christmas business. Wheat, \$1.10; kafir, \$1.50; milo, \$1.65; butterfat, 28c.—Joseph J. Ohmes.

Ford—We need a good rain or snow for the wheat, weather has been cool and very dry. Not much feed in county except where it was irrigated. Stock mostly all on wheat pasture but this will soon be short unless we get moisture. Wheat, \$1.11; eggs, 30c; cream, 29c.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—More moisture needed for late wheat. A good many cutting hedge for posts and fuel some of our neighbors digging coal. Quite a lot of farms have been rented, not many being sold. Big demand for seed corn. A number of farmers investing in sheep; they don't require so much feed and are more profitable. Lots of apples being trucked to Ottawa. Some roads being rocked. Quite an acreage has been plowed. Mild weather and pasture helping out feed situation some. Rough feed selling at auction in large quantities. Some soil erosion work being done in our neighborhood. Wheat, \$1.10; corn, \$1.10; oats, 45c; butterfat, 27c to 30c; eggs, 30c; heavy hens, 9c; light hens, 6c; old roosters, 6c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for best quality offered:

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$12.25	\$11.00	\$12.50
Hogs.....	9.50	9.25	9.65
Lambs.....	9.25	9.25	10.85
Hens, Heavy.....	.14	.14½	.17
Eggs, Firsts.....	.33½	.30½	.27
Butterfat.....	.30	.30	.30
Wheat, Hard Winter..	1.22	1.22½	1.13
Corn, Yellow.....	1.16	1.20	.64
Oats.....	.51½	.48	.28
Barley.....	.89	.90	.48
Alfalfa, Baled.....	23.00	23.00	14.50
Prairie.....	15.00	15.00	9.00

Greenwood—Rain badly needed, some farmers hauling water, getting too dry to plow, not very good wheat pasture. There will be a shortage of feed before spring. Some butchering being done.—A. H. Brothers.

Harper—Wheat needs moisture badly, volunteer provided most pasture for cattle. Weather has been favorable for wheat growth, but lack of moisture is evident. Harper county Farm Bureau ranks first in state in memberships for 1937.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Weather fine for fall work and favorable on livestock. Wheat looking good but needs some moisture. Fall pasture is a great help where dry feed is short. Wheat, \$1.12; corn, \$1.17; kafir, 95c; oats, 45c; barley, 70c; bran, \$1.50; shorts, \$1.75; cream, 30c; eggs, 31c; heavy hens, 11c; springs, 10c; potatoes, 30c pk.; apples, \$1.40.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—We need a good rain, wheat suffering for moisture in some places. One farmer on Slough Creek succeeded in raising 300 bushels of corn despite the drought. Tax paying time again, slightly higher this year. Eggs, 27c; cream, 32c; hens, 10c; springs, 12c.—J. B. Schenck.

Johnson—November has been very dry, scarcely any moisture. Wheat and late pasture plantings make so little growth that stockmen and dairymen are concerned over the ever present feed question. Milk and eggs scarce with much poultry going to market leaving smaller flocks on most farms. Farmers doing butchering early so as to save feed costs. Stock generally healthy. Stock water rather scarce, some farmers hauling and more likely to if needed

Cattle—New highs for 1936 will be reached before long. Stockers will be higher, too.

Hogs—Should be substantial price advances after middle of December.

Sheep—Market has been strong and present levels can be expected to continue or be improved.

Wheat—Good grain in the bin is safe property.

Corn—If corn doesn't become cheaper, feeders will use substitutes.

Butterfat—Seasonal improvement may take place with winter weather and short feed supplies.

Hens—Market will stop slipping and regain in strength before long.

Eggs—Present prices should be maintained with possibility of slightly higher levels.

rain or snows do not come soon. Numerous ponds being put into condition again. Eggs, 33c; hens, 7c to 13c.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—Days mostly fine with a few windy ones and some threat of dusts. Those who have feed have most of it taken care of. Wheat pasture scanty. Lots of horse buyers. Cattle look well.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—First snow made ground white. Thanksgiving morning, but soon melted. Much plowing being done. Wheat and rye providing pasture. Much poultry on the holiday market at a very cheap price. Eggs very scarce.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lyon—Wheat needs more rain, ground has not been well soaked for a long time. Wheat pastures have saved much feed for stock. Not much corn or kafir.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Wheat looking fine but a good rain or snow would be very beneficial. Livestock in good condition, still being pastured on wheat. Most farmers have plenty of feed. Some straw being baled and shipped. Some silage spoiled and not fit for feed. Wheat, \$1.10; oats, 43c; cream, 32c; eggs, 30c.—H. A. Gaede.

Marshall—Have had fine Indian summer weather, but a good rain would help wheat pasture. Lots of farm sales. Farmers all cutting wood, there will be no fuel shortage in Marshall county. Turkeys lowest in price in history. Stock pigs cheap. Eggs, 29c; butterfat, 31c; corn, \$1.30; wheat, \$1.13; hay, \$25; sorgho, \$6.—J. D. Stosz.

Ness—Not quite enough moisture for wheat to grow as we would like to see it. We should be mighty thankful that conditions are as favorable as they are. Feed is not too plentiful, and is high for the ones who have to buy and haul a long distance.—James McMill.

Norton—Need rain as the wind is drying the ground. Livestock in good condition. Lots of ponds being built. Wheat, \$1.09; corn, \$1.20; cream, 28c; eggs, 32c; potatoes, 40c pk.; heavy hens, 8c; light hens, 6c.—Marion Glenn.

Rawlins—Could stand a lot of moisture on wheat ground. The crop didn't get much of a start this fall as moisture came so late. Feed rather scarce, lots of hay being trucked in from Platte river points, at around \$18 a ton. Lots of stock going thru sale rings. No farm sales. Coal, \$10 to \$12; hogs, 9c; wheat, \$1; corn, \$1.05 to \$1.10, too high to feed into hogs and come out on them profitably.—J. A. Kelley.

Reno—A light rain would be appreciated. Wheat pasture not using much moisture. Wheat pasture very short and rather a disappointment. Feed high and scarce. Farmers keeping as many cattle as they can. Prices for stock cattle rather low because of feed shortage. Fleshy cattle selling pretty well. Community sales well attended.—J. C. Seyb.

Smith—South half of county has abundant wheat pasture; north half, wheat looks good but sown later because of hoppers being so bad. Most everyone has plenty of feed, late feed coming on well and making more tonnage than expected. Quite a number of new silos this fall. Everyone cutting wood. Winter barley made good pasture and is getting more popular for pasture. Hogs scarce. Corn, \$1.26; wheat, \$1.10; cream, 30c; eggs, 32c.—Harry Saunders.

Sumner—Fall pastures not making any growth of mention. There seems plenty of moisture about the roots, top of ground is dry and dusty. Stock soon can get ahead of growth and will need to be fed which will cost much as feed crops did not mature on most farms. Many farms have less stock than usual, also less meat produced for home use. Poultry plentiful, eggs around 30c. All grains scarce.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

More Honors to Kansas

One of the greatest honors that can come to the animal husbandry department of Kansas State College, was awarded at the International Livestock Show in Chicago this week, when the livestock judging team from Kansas won first place. The Kansas boys and their individual rankings are C. L. Bell, sixth in horses; C. R. Porter, tied for second in swine; R. H. Freeland, tied for first in horses; B. B. Thomas, fourth in swine.

(A piece of inner tube slipped over the wrists and forearms while at work on cars or other greasy machinery, will protect the sleeves.—G. R.

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HENRY HATCH.....Jayhawker Farm Notes
H. C. COLGLAZIER.....Short Grass Farm Notes
DR. C. H. LERRIGO.....Medical Department
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Published every other Saturday at Eighth and Jackson streets, Topeka, Kan. Entered at the post office, Topeka, Kan., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Subscription rate: One year, 50c; 3 years, \$1 in U. S. Subscriptions stopped at expiration. Address letters about subscriptions to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Seventy-Fourth Year, No. 25 * *

December 5, 1936

Every Other Saturday—1 Yr., 50c; 3 Yrs., \$1

One Reason Herds Will Improve

MOVEMENTS for the advancement of beef and dairy cattle, which will build at the very foundation of the purebred industry, are underway in Kansas. Last month two breeders' conferences, one for dairymen and one for beef producers met at Kansas State College. These conferences reach the purebred breeders, the men upon whom rest the advancement of cattle blood lines in Kansas. At the dairy school, 92 men registered, and spent a day and a half discussing various phases connected with the strictly "business" end of dairying.

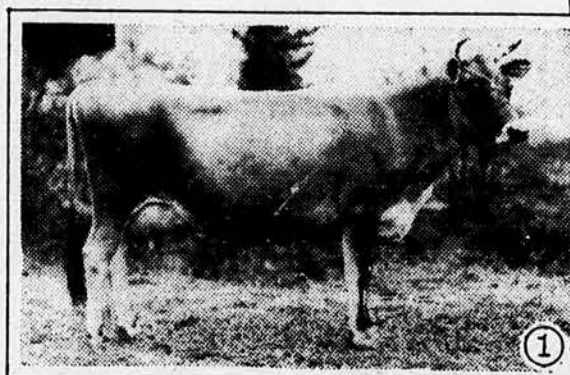
Members of the dairy department and extension dairymen at the college feel there is a definite need for some class of advanced work among the breeders who are raising the bulls and heifers which will be used in both purebred and strictly commercial dairy herds the next few years. They know that in the science of dairy improvement great care must be used to chart the course along lines which will improve, or bulls and cows with hidden inferiorities will tear down the steps of progress. This is the reason for the dairy breeders' school. Last year breeding was the basic theme. Next year another phase will be approached. This plan gives the breeder a chance to dig into facts which he must know if he is to continue to improve the production of his herd and those to whom he sells foundation stock.

The purebred beef cattle breeders' get-together a week later, packed the assembly room in Waters Hall with 201 present at the morning conference.

Both meetings gave every sign of being a treat to each individual visitor. When President F. D. Farrell looked over the cattlemen's group he expressed delight in the large percentage of young men and boys. He told them that great changes are taking place which tend to divert their attention away from the basic operations of farming, toward economic measures by group action or government. But he said he was pleased to see that so many cattlemen had not lost sight of their individual breeding problems.

Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the animal husbandry department, gave the most timely and valuable discussion on feeding that could have been made this fall. He evaluated every kind of feed in relation to No. 2 corn, and explained each valuation so that breeders would know what to expect from that kind of feed, and how much they could afford to pay in preference to corn. Corn gluten feed—26 per cent protein—was said to be about the cheapest buy today. It is worth 96 per cent as much as corn.

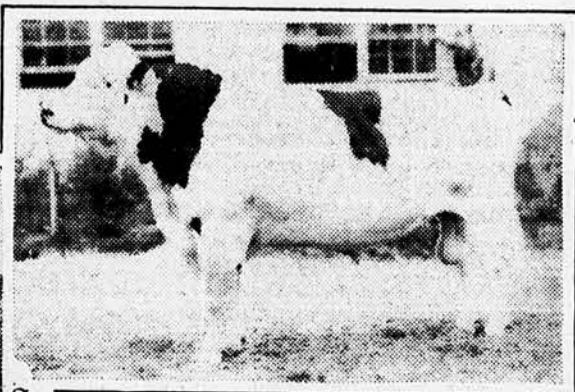
TUDOR CHARLES



Dr. McCampbell remarked that perhaps good alfalfa hay should be considered a protein concentrate, not a roughage.

Application of this thought was clearly expressed by J. E. Stout, Cottonwood Falls, in conversation during dinner. His son has 40 head of Hereford cows, having reduced them from nearly 100 the last 2 years. Feed is scarce—particularly alfalfa. Mr. Stout said they had bought 18 or 20 tons of alfalfa close home which they felt they were fortunate to get. He said this wasn't much hay, but since he had heard that alfalfa might be used as a concentrate he thought their feeding program would be right in line with that idea. Alfalfa is rich in protein and calcium, and a little of it will go a long way with plainer roughage.

J. J. Moxley, extension animal husbandryman, explained the county beef show herd plan. He said they would help standardize breeding stock thru participation in local shows and the state fairs. More breeders are needed in the show ring, and



more spectator interest. For several years, 3 top-notch Hereford show strings have comprised the Kansas cattle in that breed at the fairs. This year 49 new breeders showed 116 cattle. "Jerry" said that 35 to 40 per cent of the beef bulls in Kansas are scrubs. This is field enough for every owner of purebred cattle. Another thing county show herds are doing is to attract (Continued on Page 15)

The Pictures:

- 1—Breeding of bigger-producing dairy cows rests on such females as Volunteer Dictator Oh My, first prize 4-year-old Jersey at Kansas fairs, belonging to Beal Brothers, Colony.
- 2—Shungavally Ormsby Beets, owned by Clarence Tange-men, Newton, of the Arkansas Valley Holstein Association, will do a lot to make bigger milk records among his progeny. He won over all bulls at the Kansas Free Fair.
- 3—Heads up, Proud Blossom, and show what you mean to Kansas Shorthorns and to E. C. Lacy and Sons, Miltonvale. The first prize cow at Kansas Free Fair. The Lacy herd is contributing a great deal to farm beef herds of Kansas.
- 4—Charles Hamon, Valley Falls, has been keeping a few high grade Poland Chinas, and will be ready to get back in the hog business when corn is more plentiful. Here are some of his sows and the herd boar.
- 5—A Kansas Polled Hereford breeder who is helping to build up that strain of the Whiteface breed, is Jesse Riffel and Sons, Enterprise. Here are 2 heifers and a young bull at the Kansas State Fair.
- 6—Future of the sheep business in Kansas depends to a large extent on the use of good, purebred rams. Bruce Saunders, Holton, has a good crop of lambs here from Western ewes and good sires.

Have Farmers Been Out-Traded?

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THE Department of State sends me an extended report of the results of the trade agreements made by the present National Administration, especially as it seems to the Secretary of State to apply to Kansas. In 1929, the export trade of the United States amounted to about 5 billion dollars. In 1932, it dropped to 1,600 million dollars. In 1929, according to this report, exports from Kansas totaled 24 million dollars. In 1932, they had declined to 10 million dollars. In 1929, with relatively good prices for agricultural products, the farm income of Kansas was reported at 479 million dollars. By 1932, the farm income had dropped to 167 million dollars. This would seem to indicate that probably as great a volume of farm products was exported in 1932 as in 1929, the decrease in price causing the slump from 24 million dollars to 10 million dollars.

Also, I may say that this report does not show that Kansas farmers, or for that matter farmers anywhere, suffered more than other classes from the depression. In the 3 years 1929 to 1932 inclusive, the foreign trade of the United States fell to less than one-third of its former level, while the export of farm products shrunk only to 2-5 of its high of 1929.

What caused the slump? The Department of State answers that question, and I think pretty fairly, as follows:

"The decline in foreign trade was caused in part by the reduced purchasing power in all countries following the general world depression, and in part by the greatly increased barriers to foreign trade set up by the nations of the world in pursuit of extreme self-sufficiency, or in direct retaliation for our extremely restrictive Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of 1930."

Secretary Hull is an extreme low tariff man; at heart probably he is a free-trader. This fact accounts for his attack on the Hawley-Smoot Tariff. My opinion is that the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act had little or nothing to do with our loss of foreign trade. The fact was that the number of imports put on the free list under the Hawley-Smoot Tariff was larger than under any of the preceding tariff acts, with the exception of the Underwood tariff which came near leaving the farm products of the country with no tariff protection at all.

After the World War the European countries, left poor and terribly in debt, decided to shut out so far as possible, imports from foreign countries. France and Germany and some other countries put up tariff barriers which were prohibitive so far as imports of farm products were concerned. They were not set up in retaliation, because they still were hoping to borrow money from the United States, but because they wanted their countries to become self-sufficient.

Be that as it may, we are not now so much interested in the question of high tariffs as we are in the Administration's plan to restore foreign trade by reciprocity agreements.

Personally, I am and always have been in favor of reciprocity. Forty-five years ago James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State, evolved a plan for reciprocity treaties whereby the United States could trade

One Philip Joy

ED BLAIR
Spring Hill, Kansas

One Philip Joy, a hustler,
Lives on a prairie wide;
Folks call him a philosopher
And speak of him with pride;
For Philip never flinches,
If clouds bedim his sun;
"The sun is always shining
And the best has just begun!"

This Philip Joy is steady
And, balanced day and night.
He doesn't think that Providence
Sends drouths here just for spite;
So, while he's hauling water
To fill his needs today,
He's planning how to meet them
Should others come this way.

There always will be problems
Most of them, not so new;
The March of Time unfolds them
Philosophers to view.
We're learning how to handle
Open eyed and unafraid
And the fellows, staged for winners
Are the plucky who have stayed!
(Copyright, 1936)

its surplus products to countries where such products were not produced, in return for products which those countries produced but which we did not produce. There was nothing in the Blaine plan inconsistent with tariff for protection. His plan was to protect our home market from invasion and at the same time find markets for our surplus in a way that would be of mutual advantage both to the United States and to the foreign countries with which we traded. The last speech made by President McKinley the day before his assassination was along the Blaine idea promulgated more than 10 years before.

But let us get to what Secretary Hull has to say about the trade agreements made by him. He says: "Trade agreements have been entered into with 14 countries. Concessions have been obtained on hundreds of American products, including practically every important export product of Kansas. The people of Kansas have an opportunity to profit directly from an increased foreign trade, and indirectly thru the consequent expansion of the domestic market and an improvement in the standard of living whereby the American family will be able to consume more Kansas products."

There are a good many farmers and more stockmen who will not agree with this statement of Secretary Hull. They point to the fact that imports of food stuffs have increased and that they are sold in our markets. I recently heard a Kansas housewife, whose husband is interested in the stock business, express her indignation when her order for cooked and canned meat was filled with meat canned in Argentine. A good many of them believe, rightly or not, that we have been out-traded in these agreements.

But Secretary Hull insists that we are exporting more, which no doubt is true; the important question being whether we have made as much from increased exports as we have lost by the increased competition of foreign products.

However, here are his figures. He says: "United States exports to Cuba increased by 21 million dollars in the 12 months immediately following the effective date of the agreement with that country, September 3, 1934. On the basis of calendar years, our exports to Cuba increased in value from 25 million dollars in 1933, to 60 million dollars in 1935; our exports of agricultural products more than doubled,

increasing from \$6,800,000 in 1933, to \$14,900,000 in 1935.

"Our exports to Belgium increased by 11 million dollars during the first year of the Belgian agreement. . . . While Belgian imports from all countries during the first year of the agreement, increased less than 10 per cent, imports from the United States increased by 23 per cent."

Percentages, however, may be very deceptive. In fact they may not mean much. I heard of a man who was mostly supported by his wife who was boasting that his own earnings had increased within a month by 100 per cent. It was learned, however, that the first of the two months he earned \$1.00 and the second month \$2.00.

Secretary Hull says that during the first six months following the trade agreement, our exports to Canada increased from \$158,400,000 to \$182,700,000.

Kansas Show at Chicago

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that agriculture in Kansas has been considerably in the dumps for the last 3 years, six prominent Kansas purebred livestock breeders had exhibits at the International Exposition, held at Chicago, beginning November 28, and just closing on this our publication day.

These exhibitors are Tomson Brothers, of Wakarusa, showing Shorthorn cattle; Foster Farms, Rexford; Bob Hazlett, Eldorado; Jenny Wren Company, Lawrence, sending Hereford herds; and James B. Hollinger, Chapman, listing 10 head of Angus.

H. C. Eshelman, of Sedgwick, showed Percheron draft horses. The horse still has a place on the Kansas farm. Kansas State College had a fine team of student judges in the stock judging contest and won this event. The team was composed of the following boys: Clarence L. Bell, Ray Freeland, Clair R. Porter, Thomas M. Potter, Wilson B. Thomas, J. A. McMurty, Fred L. Fair and Harold J. Spanlan. Prof. F. W. Bell, of the Animal Husbandry Department, was coach of the team.

Kansas high schools also are taking great interest in this exposition. Three Sedgwick county farm boys, Eugene Watson, Marine Kole and Gail Woodward, are the high school judges in competition with teams from 20 other states. Last year a team from Pawnee county won the prize in competition with teams from high schools from 17 other states.

I might say also that of the championship and first prizes in the livestock contest last year, and in the International Grain and Hay Show, which were scattered over 35 states and Canada, Kansas exhibitors received 6 championships and 20 blue ribbons. If Kansas could do that in one of the worst years in our history, in a right good year it could just about clean the platter.

Husking in the Mud

I HAVE received some very interesting pictures taken at the recent National Husking Contest in Northern Ohio. The contest was pulled off under very difficult conditions. The field was a sea of mud, and anyone who was reared in that part of Ohio—I was born and reared a little south of that in the Sciota Valley—knows what a real muddy cornfield means.

The mud was so deep that horses bogged down, but the huskers had crawler or caterpillar tractors to haul the wagons across the field. That was a fine advertisement for the caterpillar tractor, but it must have been mighty tough for the huskers. At every step the husker would sink into the mud at least as deeply as the ground had been plowed and that, I would say, was at least 8 inches and quite possibly 10 inches or more. Furthermore, any man who was a farm boy in that part of the Buckeye state will remember that black muck was just about as tenacious mud as ever clung to a pair of boots.

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the unveiling and dedication of the Statue of Liberty, that world-famous copper memorial to freedom. This recalls a statue which was equally famous in ancient Greece—the huge Bronze work, Colossus of Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

For an answer to a legal question, enclose a 3-cent stamped self-addressed envelope with your question to T. A. McNeal, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Questions answered only for subscribers.

More or Less Modern Fables

A COW, which always had been of a remarkably sweet temper, became the mother of a red complexioned and wobbly-legged calf, of which she was exceedingly proud, and which she guarded with zealous care. One day a dog which had been in the habit of driving the cow where he pleased and regarded her as having no courage at all, and as being the easiest mark in the herd, seeing her calf, concluded to have some fun with it. He made a rush at the poor little calf and scared it nearly to death. The next minute he felt himself being tossed several feet into the atmosphere and as he lit on the ground again, he saw that timid cow with her tail in the air coming at him like a raging tornado. He was barely able to make it over the fence in time to get out of her way.

As he began to come out of his daze and was able to lick the wound made by the cow's horn in her first attack, another old and experienced dog remarked: "Well, my brindle friend, you may learn from this circumstance that a cow which has nothing but herself to look after, and the same cow with a young offspring, are two entirely different propositions."

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Farm Matters as I See Them

Must Shun War Temptation

ON A RECENT business trip East I stopped off a short time in Washington. There I found a general feeling that another major European war is in prospect. No one would predict just when; some felt soon, some felt it might be delayed months, even a few years. But they all feel certain it is in the making.

One evidence is that several of our debtor nations, who have defaulted on interest payments due Uncle Sam, are now negotiating with a view of resuming payments—at a scale-down if possible, of course. But back of it is the idea of regaining a credit classification, so Uncle Sam can be asked to finance the next war, when it comes.

Under the Johnson act, obligations in default on payments to the U. S. government cannot legally be sold in this country.

I hope the administration does not fall for any compromise on these war debts at this time. Entertaining such an idea to benefit world trade might be justified; certainly no move should be taken that would make it easy for warring nations to get financial backing in the United States.

I look for some efforts in the near future to "educate" the American public to accept a compromise on the war debts, and also to the "profits" that would come to farmer and to laborer from the artificially high prices which would be created by a big war in Europe—provided the way is open for financing purchase of supplies in the United States.

In my judgment, the worst thing that could happen to this country, and particularly to American agriculture, would be a flood of war orders for American munitions plants, and for American farm products. These would dislocate industrial and agricultural relationships again, as they did before, and plant the seeds for another boom and a worse crash and depression.

But that is not all the picture, by a lot.

We, and I mean all the people in the United States except a few international bankers, speculators, and munitions manufacturers, can just put this down as ABC.

If we sell supplies to the rest of the world for war purposes, we will have to finance payments for those supplies. That is, we will furnish the supplies, and also—thru loans—the money to pay for them.

After we finance the payments, sooner or later we will have to go to war ourselves "to protect our investments," tho probably we will be told it is to "make the world safe for democracy."

Again we would come thru such war with the treasury of the United States loaded up with

the war debts first contracted by financiers, then unloaded.

Also we would have billions of war debts of our own.

We would have a wild inflation on our hands. Our industrial and agricultural plants would be geared up to produce for the highly artificial and highly superficial war demands.

We would have another wild boom—then the complete collapse.

To say nothing of the death and misery and destruction, both of life and property, that accompanies and follows war.

Kansas farmers, the farmers of the nation, must set their faces against the temptation of temporary and illusory war profits in the coming months.

American workmen and small business men must set their faces against the temptation of apparently high wages and war profits in the coming months.

Otherwise we may find ourselves once again on the toboggan slide into another World War disaster.

Crop Insurance Coming

I LOOK for the administration to go slow on further production control measures at the next session of Congress.

I expect crop insurance for wheat, possibly also for cotton, in the coming session of Congress.

Chances are there will be a modification of the original Wallace plan of payments of premiums and benefits in kind. There are a number of practical disadvantages, including dislocation of marketing, involved in that program.

A substitute being considered, and I believe worth considering, would provide payments of both premiums and benefits in cash, but on a bushelage basis.

It would work out something like this.

A farmer would be given his "base," worked out from the AAA experience. In a year when his production exceeded his base, the farmer would pay an amount equal to the market price times his excess production. The government would buy and place in storage an equal amount of wheat.

Then, in a year when the farmer produced less than his "base" the government would pay him an amount equal to his shortage in bushels times the then market price, selling an equal amount of wheat in the open market.

I would like to know what the readers of the Kansas Farmer think of this plan; what changes they would suggest if it were made the basis of a crop insurance act.

Digging for Feed Facts

FARMERS never are without problems. Of course, every business has them. But it seems to me the farmer is a champion in the line of having problems to face. This isn't surprising, because he has to be everything from producer to marketing expert. And fortunately he is just as much a champion at solving tough problems. With winter feeding turned rather serious, I find farmers digging in for the fact that will help them pull thru. And they will come out on top. They are hunting substitutes for feeds they generally have, and are matching prices and quality of available feeds to get the best ration at the least cost. That is one more case which proves that the present-day successful farmer must be better qualified along more lines than men in any other line of work or industry.

The man who doesn't know feed values in seasons like this, is badly handicapped. Fortunately most livestock men have learned this from long experience or study, or both. And they have their agricultural colleges on which to depend for careful results in feeding experiments. I always am happy to say a good word for our agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Their numerous and thoro crop and livestock tests are worth many times what they cost. I am well aware that recent meetings at these institutions have been held for the purpose of helping farmers lay plans to get thru the winter with the feed supply available.

With all grains high in price it is helpful to know whether wheat or some other grain is the cheapest substitute for corn, where molasses can fit into the feeding situation and what feeds are the best to buy on the market. And by the way, one experienced dairyman makes a statement that appeals to me as worthy of consideration. He believes it will be more profitable in the long run, for many dairymen to feed better and take less profit this winter, so their cows can come thru and be able to produce more profitably next year.

These present troubles have their helpful side. That is they teach us how to get out of another tight squeeze. And I am sure we come thru such experiences determined not to get caught short again. So right now farmers are planning better cropping systems for next year. I have an idea that more silage and pasture will enter those plans. Also soil and moisture saving by all the methods known, including contour farming, strip-cropping and terracing. I am sure these things hold great promise for agriculture, now and in the future.

Arthur Capper

A Glimpse Ahead at Farm Output

THE number of hogs for slaughter in the present marketing year, which began October 1, is expected to be 10 to 15 per cent larger than the two preceding years when the totals were smallest in many years, but probably will be about 20 per cent less than the average of the 5 years prior to 1934-35, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The supply for market this year would have been further increased except for farrowing plans spoiled by the drouth. Average weights likely will be lighter than usual and about the same as in 1934-35. Slaughter during the 3 months, October to December, 1936, will represent a larger than usual proportion of the marketing year total and the winter total. Supplies in the last quarter, July to September, 1937, are expected to be considerably smaller than in the corresponding period of 1936, but larger than in the same period of 1935.

Further improvement in consumer demand for meats in this country is in prospect but little change in the foreign outlet for American hog products seems probable. Storage demand for

hog products this winter should be good in view of the small supplies of hogs likely to be available for slaughter next summer. The yearly average of hog prices probably will be about the same during 1936-37 as during 1935-36. Expansion in hog production has been checked only temporarily and is depending on crop production.

Expect Good Lamb Prices

The number of lambs to be fed for market this winter is very uncertain, the bureau says, but prospects now are that it will be larger than a year earlier. However, the effect of increased slaughter supplies of lambs upon lamb prices next winter and spring will be offset at least in part, by the prospective improvement in consumer demand for meats. Hence, the average price of fed lambs in the 1936-37 fed-lamb marketing season may not be greatly different from that of 1935-36, when it was higher than for several years. The lamb crop was 9 per cent larger in 1936 than 1935.

A further decline in number of

horses and mules on farms during 1937 and for several years to come is forecast by the bureau. It is expected that the low point in the downward trend in numbers will be reached in 4 or 5 years. A further switching from horses to the use of tractors is to be expected.

The hay crop of 70 million tons just harvested was the smallest in more than 20 years with the single exception of the crop of 58 million tons in 1934. But an unusually large farm carry-over from 1935 offset the production deficiency, and the total supply for the 1936-37 season is more than the 83 million ton average of the preceding 5 seasons. No hay shortage is anticipated for 1937, unless very severe weather conditions prevail. Pastures have been damaged so they will not supply quite the usual quantity of feed next year, but they likely will be supplemented by additional seedings of permanent or annual pastures and about the usual pasturage will be available if normal weather prevails.

Short supplies and increased demand indicate continued high prices for Red clover, Sweet clover and al-

falfa seed in the spring and fall of 1937. Current prices of these seeds to growers average about 85 per cent more than at a corresponding time in 1935, about 15 per cent more than in 1934, and about 80 per cent above the 5-year average. Of the three clovers and alfalfa, Sweet clover prices are relatively the highest compared with last year and the 5-year average, and alsike clover the lowest.

Production of commercial truck crops for fresh market shipment in 1937 likely will be larger than the record high volume in 1936. A rise of about 10 per cent in the general level of vegetable prices in 1936 is expected to bring about this increase in acreage. All sections of the country and all of the important truck crops except celery, onions and spinach are likely to show an increased production in 1937. Ordinarily increases in production force prices to lower levels, but in 1937 it is expected that further improvement in consumer buying power will about offset the effects of increased supplies and maintain prices at about the same level as in 1936.

How a U. S. Farmer Sees Things On the Other Side of the Ocean

ROBERT C. VANCE

Sweden, a big little country, article No. 4, in the travel series by Mr. Vance.

THE kingdom of Sweden occupies an area of 173,143 square miles and has a population of 6,200,000 people. The two principal cities are the capital, Stockholm, located in the eastern part on the Baltic Sea, and Goteborg, on the west coast on an arm of the North Sea. The country has only 10,300 miles of railway, but this is supplemented by several large inland lakes tied together with canals to form a continuous chain of waterways. Most of the freight moves by water during the summer. The government owns and operates all of the main lines of railway.

It is a 12-hour train ride from Oslo, Norway, to Stockholm, Sweden. It is mountainous country and the mountain sides are covered with heavy timber. For several hours our train followed the course of a large river. Small, puffing tugs escorted great rafts of logs to the saw mills that squatted on the river banks. At one place, where the river roared thru a rapids, one of these log rafts had come to grief. The log jam at the head of the rapids resembled a disorderly heap of giant matches. Men were working to dislodge the jam. As the train passed, I saw a man standing erect on a log shot away from the jam and darted down thru the white water of the rapids. All in the day's work!

Just to Sharpen the Appetite

In conversation with other travelers, as soon as I mentioned that I was on my way to Sweden, they all insisted that I was going to like the smorgabord. I didn't know what smorgabord was, but for my first meal in Stockholm, I decided to try some. The waitress looked dazed at my three words of the Swedish language and then signed me to take my plate to a long table and help myself. Omelets, sausages, cold ham, liverwurst, cold tongue, pickled fish and various assortments of cheese were on that table. I loaded my plate; and then, following what seemed to be the common custom, I went back for a second helping. When I had finished, the waitress brought a menu and wanted to know what I was going to have for lunch. The smorgabord was just a few tasty tidbits to sharpen the appetite before the real meal.

My visit to Stockholm was a great deal like my first meal. First came a smorgabord of sightseeing before getting down to the real meal, which was to be a visit to the co-operatives.

A crown, worth 26 cents, took me for a 2-hour round-trip on one of the launches that ply the canals of the city. Good residence districts have grown up along the banks of these canals and the residents use these boats instead of the street cars. A good view of the Royal Palace and grounds may be had from the boat.

I next visited the House of Parliament—from the outside. There are two houses in the Swedish Parliament. The membership of the present set-up includes 105 Laborites, 60 Conservatives, 40 Farmers, 20 Liberals and 5 Communists. The general complaint of the "Man on the Street" is that too many political parties lead to vote trading among the different factions for political advantage.

A Very Unpopular Place

A large share of the government is left to the local authorities, such as county and municipal boards. The Town Hall of Stockholm is one of the show places of the city, and, at the time of my visit, one of the unpopular ones. The 100 Aldermen, who administer the affairs of the city, recently had passed some new tax levies. The Town Hall was being referred to as "The Den of the Hundred Tigers."

Thru the kindness of Walter Leonard, U. S. Consular General to Sweden, I gained interviews with some of the leaders of the co-operatives. I might add that, even in Sweden, I detected some antagonism between the producer co-ops and the consumer co-ops. This was not as pronounced, however, as in England.

Wages paid to employees of the co-operatives compare favorably with those paid by private industry. Salaries in the executive branches, however, are much lower. The men I interviewed were zealously working for the co-operative ideal rather than for private gain.

Disponent Kurt Benzinger gave me the story of the Farmers' Milk Sale Society, commonly known as the Milk Central. Mr. Benzinger's father has just retired after 20 years of service to the Milk Central. Kurt Benzinger is a young man. At present he is assistant manager of the Milk Central. He is taking up where his father left off.

Mr. Benzinger speaks excellent English. I interviewed him as he stood beside a wall map of Sweden. The map was dotted with red, yellow and black pins.

"The red pins," he said, "represent creameries that are owned by the Milk Central. The yellow pins represent privately-owned creameries that are co-operating with us and are selling their products thru the Milk Centrals."

"What are the black pins?" I asked. "Just that," he replied. "They are the black sheep." There were very few black pins on the map.

Up until 1912, the milk supply for the city of Stockholm was very unsat-

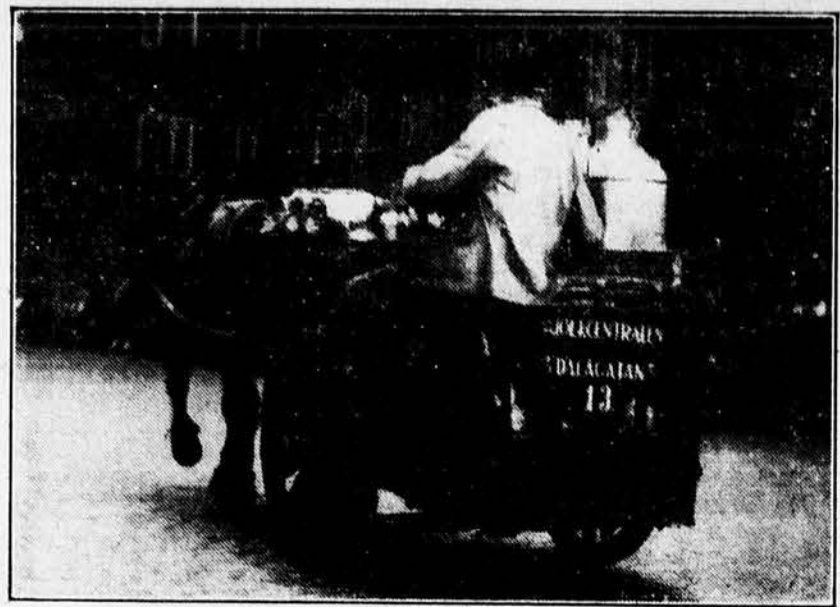


Disponent Kurt Benzinger directs the Milk Central. He speaks excellent English.

isfactory. Attracted by high prices, farmers would engage in dairying until there was a milk surplus. When prices broke, they would dispose of their cows until there was another milk famine. In 1912, the situation became so bad that the City Council appointed a special committee from among its members to see what could be done.

This committee realized that the only people who could guarantee an adequate and reliable milk supply for the city of Stockholm were the farmers themselves. A producer's co-operative society was formed among the farmers.

Four of the largest retail milk plants in the city were bought by the society. One share apiece was sold to individual farmers at \$3.25 a share. In addition, the farmer gave his note for \$6.50 for



Milk delivery from the Stockholm Milk Central.

each cow he owned. Incidentally, these notes never matured, but were retired by the dividends of the society. Owners of the four retail milk plants accepted bonds in payment. Bonds issued to cover the purchase of stock and plants carried 6 per cent interest and matured in 10 years. Bonds issued to cover the purchase of buildings carried 5½ per cent interest and matured in 20 years. The sellers of these plants signed joint notes with the purchasers to enable them to borrow \$150,000 for working capital.

The Milk Central prospered from the first, and additional plants were bought. Encouraged by the success of the Stockholm Milk Centrals, farmers' milk sale societies began to spring up all over Sweden. By 1929, about half of Sweden's creameries were co-operatives. They were handling 75 per cent of all milk supplies, and were responsible for 83 per cent of the butter output, 48 per cent of the cheese and 69 per cent of the sale of fresh milk and cream.

On Thin Financial Ice

However, most of these units were inadequately financed. There was no central organization. The world-wide depression found most of the societies skating on very thin financial ice.

The Swedish Central Federation of Agricultural Co-operative Societies, known as the S. A. L., had been founded in 1917. Sponsored by the government, its original purpose was to deal with technical questions relating to agricultural production. During the depression it was realized that Swedish agriculture was well advanced along technical lines but that the marketing problems called for a more satisfactory solution. In 1929, the S. A. L. was thoroughly reorganized with the view of enabling it to assist the agricultural co-operatives to market their produce.

One of the first jobs of the S. A. L. was to promote a central organization and band all Milk Centrals into one federation. By the end of 1934, the Swedish Co-operative Dairies Federation comprised 24 district associations. At the same date, the federation marketed 80 per cent of the total milk output of the country, 95 per cent of the milk collected in the co-operative dairies, 86 per cent of the butter out-

put and 50 per cent of the cheese output.

The federation also promoted the whole dairy industry of the country by getting a law thru Parliament that imposes a tax on all milk delivered at the Milk Centrals. The proceeds from this tax is used to pay a subsidy on cheese. This enables the districts too far from the cities to market raw milk to engage in cheese manufacturing.

Other agricultural co-operative societies now centralized under the S. A. L. include:

1. The Central Federation of Meat Marketing Societies: The value of the Swedish meat marketed annually is about 75 million dollars. In 1932, there were in Sweden 30 meat marketing societies, which supplied the market about 40 per cent of its pork and 3 to 4 per cent of the other kinds of meat.

In 1933, the Central Federation of Meat Marketing Societies was founded under the S. A. L. By the end of the following year, 170,000 farmers were affiliated with its local branches. Societies of this kind now have been formed in most districts thruout Sweden and, in many cases, include 70 to 80 per cent of the farmers producing meats.

2. The Central Egg Marketing Society: This society has tried to bring about a steady, nonfluctuating market by arranging for exports to England and Germany during the seasons when eggs are most plentiful. It also is responsible for the grading of eggs by the local societies to obtain a high quality product. All eggs are sold by weight. The average price for 1934, was 26 cents per kilogram. The Stockholm Distributive Society—a consumer co-operative—now has an agreement with the egg marketing society to buy all eggs needed for its market direct, without their passing thru the hands of middlemen.

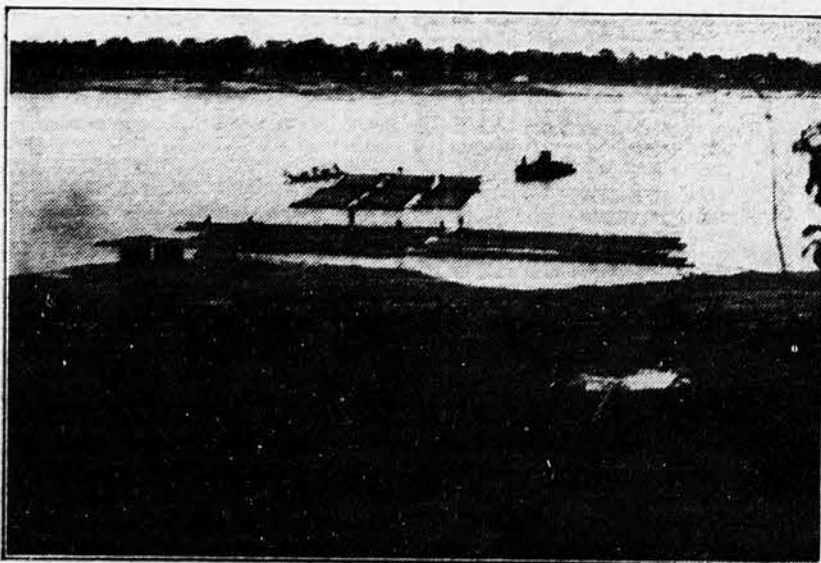
Credit Societies Make Showing

3. Federation of Rural Credit Societies: Within the last 5 years the rural credit societies have made much showing in Sweden. In 1930, there were only 187 loan funds, with 1,400 members. The societies were reorganized into a Central Federation by the S. A. L., and by 1934, there were 700 loan funds with a membership of more than 59,000 members. The funds are used for both long and short term loans. In 1934, loans were granted up to a total of \$11,310,000.

The Central Federation also acts as purchasing agent for the affiliated societies. Most of the fertilizer and fodder bought by Swedish farmers is purchased thru this organization.

The Rural Societies now being formed are modifying their methods of obtaining the necessary working capital. Formerly they had only a very small share capital, which was supplemented by funds borrowed by pledging the joint and unlimited resources of the borrowers. They now have taken a leaf from the book of the Consumers Co-operatives, have adopted the limited liability policy and are attaching more importance to having an adequate share capital. In some of the earlier formed societies, it was necessary to obtain financial aid as well as expert supervision from the Central Federation.

In considering the success of rural co-operative societies in the United (Continued on Page 15)



Log raft on a river in Sweden.

Pasture Contest Results Point To Big Improvement in Future

(See Pictures on Cover)

THIRTY-SIX farmers completed pasture project work in Kansas Farmer's first pasture contest in 1936. Results of these farmers' varied efforts to provide more grass were even more than could be expected in the first year of a project with weather such as we "enjoyed" last summer.

Dorothy Murphy, Sumner county, enrolled the Murphys' 240 acres in the Pasture Rotation Contest, and she and her brother Grider, who supervises the farm work, won \$100 offered by Kansas Farmer for first place.

A variety of pasture crops, and a complete system of fencing is the basis of the Murphy plan. Wheat, barley, Brome grass, Sweet clover, buffalo and bluestem grass, alfalfa and stubble ground all were used by their 100 Shropshire ewes and 30 Shorthorns. Pasture comes first with the Murphys. They plant their pasture crops on the best land of the farm. If the cereals produce grain, all right. If not, the pasture comes first anyway.

Announcement of the pasture winners was made at a steak supper, held at Atwood by Kansas Farmer on November 24. The purpose was to honor farmers from Rawlins and Thomas counties for their superior showing in pasture work. The "feed" was attended by 12 men from Rawlins county, 12 from Thomas county, and guests from 5 surrounding counties, totaling 40 in all.

The winners were introduced, they received their cash awards, and a film strip taken from pictures made on the farms of various contestants over 62 counties was shown.

Use Careful Rotation Grazing

A. E. Aldous, pasture specialist from Kansas State College, who is in charge of grass breeding for the Department of Agriculture in Kansas, and who toured the pasture area and helped select the winners, was at the party in Atwood. Mr. Aldous said he was impressed by the way farmers in Rawlins county had improved their native grass by carefully rotated grazing. He commended the pasture contouring work in Thomas county and said he believed it held a great deal of promise for all rolling, permanent pastures.

Another of the judges, L. L. Compton, extension crops specialist, who toured the pasture area of 62 counties several times, said he believed the results already accomplished were only an inkling of what is possible under more favorable weather conditions and wider use of moisture-conserving practices.

M. M. Taylor, Thomas county agent, spoke briefly about efforts made in his county to conserve moisture. This work is an important objective of many of his farmers. Raleigh Flanders, Rawlins county agent, won deserved credit for arranging the pasture banquet, and seeing that everything was in readiness for the "feed." A program of wit, humor and "sleight of hand" kept the group in a laughing mood.

Second prize of \$50 went to John Skolout, Rawlins county, for his outstanding work in rotation of native pastures. He had plenty of buffalo and Western wheat grass all summer. Forty acres of land which had been allowed to go back to wheat grass for the last 25 years carried a growth of feed up to the cattle's knees in October. They were eating it too, which discounted the theory that Western wheat grass would be all right if anything would eat it. It is not necessary to wait 10 to 20 years for land to come back to grass now, because seed is available and a stand can be obtained in 2 or 3 years.

George Frederickson, Cloud county, won \$25 third prize, on his rotated grasses. His chief accomplishment was a fine stand of Brome grass on 11 acres of his best creek land. Allen Detwiler, Smith county, achieved the finest of results with his temporary pastures of oats, rye, Sudan, and wheat, and his use of alfalfa for grazing in a pinch. He received \$15 for fourth place.

Other winners who were awarded \$10 apiece, part of whom were at the Atwood banquet, were Harold Beam, McPherson county; Alonzo Ketchum and F. D. McKinley, Thomas county;

P. K. Studer, Rawlins county; R. E. Getty, Norton county; and Charles Anton, Haskell county.

Additional entries in the pasture contest, who helped to win recognition for Rawlins and Thomas counties, were John Fikan, Ludell; Frank Micek, Atwood; Virgil Morton, Rexford; John S. Burk, McDonald; R. E. Frisbie, Beardsley; Roy Brenn, Levant; Roy Kistler, Colby; and J. E. Vawter, Oakley.

One Reader Says

I think Senator Capper's article on Practical Farm Jobs, in Kansas Farmer, is one of the most sensible that has been written for a long time. I also agree with Michael Van der Ver and G. H. Greving, favoring lowering

of the tariff, because we need cheaper grains and need them badly.—A. J. Kniper, Norton Co.

Baby Jerseys at Fair

A new class for the Jersey dairy cattle show of the Kansas State Fair, for calves dropped this year, will be added in 1940. A Lewis Oswald, director of the Kansas Jersey club, said calves might be registered this year for \$2, re-registered for \$1 when yearlings and again in 1938 for \$2 when they freshen. The cows will be shown in 1940 with half the collected fees going to the winner for type and half to the best producer.

Salt—100 Pounds an Hour

Two good Missouri farmers using salt on shredded fodder this fall have adopted the formula of 100 pounds an hour. This doesn't mean a gradual sprinkling of that amount, but merely going to the loft every 60 minutes and scattering that amount over the fodder. One of these men, Hobart Grotjan,

Pasture Contest in 1937

Kansas Farmer will hold a Pasture Rotation Contest again in 1937. Watch for announcement early next year. The area will be the same—62 counties lying from Concordia, Salina and Wichita westward.

salted his fodder because it was quite damp at shredding time. Trying it out for 3 weeks on several head of horses, he found the animals liking the roughage and getting fat on it.

William Sturm is the other farmer who used salt, but for another reason. It seems to make the roughage taste better just as salt adds zest to the food a person eats, according to Mr. Sturm, who has shredded 500 shocks.

Glen Prickett, Barnard, got a "prime" grade on 65 of 68 turkeys brought to the co-operative dressing plant in Beloit.

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UNTIL THESE GOODYEAR SURE-GRIPS CAME ALONG I HAD PLENTY OF TROUBLE BUT—

NOW I DON'T LOSE A MINUTE AND I DON'T HAVE TO BOTHER WITH CHAINS, EITHER

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When they saw Zenith's tremendous success, naturally other makers hurried to put together 6-volt battery sets and offer them to unwired home owners as "just the same as Zenith". But—while they imitated Zenith, they couldn't duplicate. This simply because Zenith Farm Radios were the result of long and careful research and were scientifically designed especially for farm use. We urge you to compare the Zenith with imitations before you buy—and above all—

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There are a number of Zenith owners in your vicinity and you'll find them glad to give you their experience. In the Zenith Farm Radio line you will find twelve different models (designed especially for farm use) from which to select—every one of them with the name "ZENITH"—oldest exclusive makers of radio in the world—on the set and back of it.

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The Kansas Potato Show Winners

G. R. HOWARD

THE 16th annual Kansas Potato Show was held at Lawrence, November 19 and 20, with one of the largest and finest exhibits of potatoes, prepared potato foods, and educational booths ever seen. A large room at the Armory was filled with samples of 4 principal Irish potato varieties, and 4 of sweet potatoes. Women's units from Wyandotte, Johnson, Leavenworth, Jefferson and Shawnee counties prepared booths which showed how important potatoes are in the human diet.

The first day was taken up largely with contests. Some of the winners in various competition were:

Women's Potato Judging Contest:
1. Mrs. Fred Whiteman, Topeka.
2. Mrs. C. V. Cochran, Topeka.
3. Mrs. C. A. Meinke, Linwood.

Men's Potato Judging Contest:
1. A. W. Travis, Manhattan.
2. C. V. Cochran, Topeka.
3. Ned Conrow, Manhattan.

Men's Picking Contest:
1. Myron Kelsey, Topeka.
2. Arthur Heck, Lawrence.
3. Scott Kelsey, Topeka.

Women's Potato Race:
1. Mrs. John Parry, Linwood.
2. Mrs. L. A. Beurman, Lawrence.
3. Mrs. Sadie Miller, Meriden.

Irish Cobbler Exhibit—non-professional:
1. Arthur Heck, Lawrence.
2. Walter Heck, Lawrence.
3. Alfred Heck, Lawrence.

Irish Cobbler Exhibit—professional:
1. O. O. Browning, Linwood.
2. Emil Roemermerman, Bethel.
3. Herman Roemermerman, Bethel.

4-H Irish Cobbler Exhibit:
1. Herbert Eisler, Nortonville.
2. Alfred Hanson, Topeka.

Early Ohio Exhibit—non-professional:
1. Glenn Cool, Grantville.
2. Clarence Pine, Lawrence.
3. Herbert Eisler, Nortonville.

Early Ohio Exhibit—4-H Club:
1. Herbert Eisler, Nortonville.
2. Alfred Hanson, Topeka.

Junior Potato Judging Contest Teams:
1. Belleview 4-H Club, Douglas county.
2. Lawrence High School, Lawrence.
3. Wamego High School, Wamego.
4. Manhattan High School, Manhattan.
5. Harveyville High School, Harveyville.
(12 teams were entered in this contest.)

Sweet Potato Booths:
1. A. L. McGehee, Manhattan.
2. A. W. Travis and Son, Manhattan.

Little Stem Jersey Sweet Potato Exhibit—(non-professional):
1. Howard Pine, Lawrence.
2. Clarence Pine, Lawrence.
3. Oliver Kientz, Manhattan.

Little Stem Jersey Exhibit—professional:
1. A. W. Travis, Manhattan.
2. A. L. McGehee, Manhattan.
3. Ned Conrow, Manhattan.

Improved Big Stem Exhibit—professional:
1. A. W. Travis, Manhattan, also grand champion sweet potato exhibitor, awarded silver loving cup.
2. Ned Conrow, Manhattan.

Improved Big Stem Exhibit—non-professional:
1. A. L. McGehee, Manhattan.
2. Albert Kientz, Manhattan.
3. Oliver Kientz, Manhattan.

Nancy Hall Exhibit—non-professional:
1. Clarence Pine, Lawrence.
2. Paul Mellott, Edwardsville.
3. John Porubsky, Kansas City, Kan.

Nancy Hall Exhibit—professional:
1. A. W. Travis, Manhattan.
2. A. L. McGehee, Manhattan.
3. Ned Conrow, Manhattan.

Seven Feet of Moist Soil

In Gray county, land blanketed in the fall and then carefully summer-fallowed, carried moisture to a depth of 7 feet. On the same farm, land which was not worked until spring and then contour-chiseled and summer-fallowed, had 4 feet of moisture. This was on the farm of A. C. Hitz, and the additional depth of moisture on fall-listed land is supposedly caused by catching of snows and rainfall so that this moisture goes down instead of running off.

Porto Rico Exhibit—non-professional:

1. Ned Conrow, Manhattan.
2. A. L. McGehee, Manhattan.
3. Howard Pine, Lawrence.

Porto Rico Exhibit—professional:

1. A. W. Travis, Manhattan.

Largest Sweet Potato:

1. Johnson Brothers, Wamego.
2. A. W. Travis, Manhattan.
3. Glenn Cool, Grantville.

Largest Irish Potato:

1. Sam Kelsey, Topeka.

Sweet Potato Weight Guessing Contest:

1. Ned Conrow, Manhattan.
2. A. L. McGehee, Manhattan.

Potato Peeling Contest:

- Howard Jackson, Topeka.

Potato Doughnuts:

1. Junata Fargo, Lawrence.
2. Mrs. L. A. Beurman, Lawrence.

Potato Cake:

1. Mae Crandall, Olathe.
2. Eloise Alexander, Lawrence.

Potato Chips:

1. Marie Du Pris, Lawrence.
2. Lois Flory, Lawrence.

Potato Bread:

1. Mrs. P. H. Lenahan, Lawrence.
2. Mrs. E. H. Grob, Eudora.

The speaking programs were designed to bring to both men and women the latest facts about potato growing and use. Factors from other areas which will affect the Kaw Valley growers were explained by A. E. Mercker, of the Department of Agriculture. Seed treatment and disease control were brought up-to-date in discussions by specialists from Kansas State College. Market men from the college forecast heavy planting of potatoes next year in view of good prices this season, and said 1937 prices might depend largely on weather conditions.

A Line-Fence Windbreak

A windbreak of catalpa, cottonwood and mulberry trees will be planted on Earl Johnson's farm near Rago next year. This will be along the north side of the farm, where the soil is sandy and subject to blowing. This community of trees should make an effective and valuable windbreak, as the mulberries are low-growing, the cottonwoods tall, and the catalpas medium-height and rather rapid growing. They also will make good posts. Mr. Johnson has built 3 miles of terraces.



Kansas farm women who know good potatoes when they see them. They won the women's potato judging contest at the Kansas Potato Show, held at Lawrence, November 19 and 20. Left to right, in order of placing, they are, Mrs. Fred Whiteman, Shawnee county; Mrs. C. V. Cochran, Shawnee county; Mrs. C. A. Meinke, Leavenworth county; Mrs. W. P. Quinlan, Leavenworth county; and Mrs. Sadie Miller, Jefferson county.

Why Prune Trees?—Inject Zinc Sulfate—Wire Jacket Protection

JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON
Echo Glen Farm, Doniphan County

THE points to be gained by pruning trees of bearing age are: To remove dead limbs; to remove superfluous wood; to open the tops to sunlight; to bring trees to proper shape; and to promote the development of fruit bearing wood, stated H. L. Lobenstein, extension horticulturist, at one of the orchard demonstrations held near Troy recently. Besides the usual group of interested orchard men, Mr. Lobenstein had as listeners 31 students of the agriculture class of Troy Rural High School, and their teacher, C. W. Oliver. "In pruning a mature apple tree," the speaker said, "One need not be afraid of cutting too heavily. The tendency always is to remove too few rather than too many limbs." The college man then climbed a typical 15-year-old tree and in a short time had it pruned to his ideal. If the young folks returned to school without having added to their store of horticultural knowledge it was no fault of Mr. Lobenstein's for he went out of his way to make things clear. He showed them the larvae of the codling moth in its over-wintering stage; found red spiders for them on the trees and grasshopper eggs in the ground.

Medicine for Your Trees

Last May I told on this page of how two salesmen were "working" Kansas, selling cure-all capsules to fruit growers. The idea was to bore several slanting holes around the trunk of an apple tree, insert one of these capsules in each hole, plug the hole and the rising sap would do the rest. The treatment was to cure all the ills the tree was subject to. The thing seemed absurd. But now comes some learned experimenters from Washington State College with virtually the same idea. It is said by these scientific investigators that "Little Leaf" or "Apple Rosette," a disease of apple trees, has been eliminated by injecting zinc sulfate into the trunks. Small holes are drilled, slanting downward, 2 or 3 inches into the trunk so that the zinc sulfate crystals are kept from remaining near the tender cambium tissue just under the bark. The corked holes heal over without causing physical injury to the tree. The zinc gradually is dissolved and taken up thru the water-conducting vessels of the tree. Zinc coated nails or zinc pieces may be driven into the trunks or main branches for control of this trouble.

Field Mice Damage Is Heavy

Apple production is a fight; not a game as one so often hears it called. The apple, both tree and fruit, has so many enemies that the man who attempts to grow this fruit must be prepared to wage war on something almost the whole year around. At this season the arch enemy is field mice. In severe winters the damage done by these small rodents is tremendous. They are so prolific that a single pair may be ancestors of a million within a year. They can breed at 3 weeks old and one captive pair produced 17 litters in a year. On this farm we have just finished putting out our first batch of poisoned wheat. This will be repeated once or twice before spring. This treatment keeps the mice pretty well under control but the birds will get some of it occasionally.

Need Wrappers for Protection

Gophers and moles do much damage to young orchards at this season of year. Since the bounty has been taken off of gophers they are becoming entirely too plentiful. Disking or other cultivation tends to keep down these pests, destroying as it does, their runways and hiding places. Rabbits also are responsible for a great deal of injury to young trees but careful orchardists always see to it that wire wrappers or jackets, made of 1-inch poultry netting, are provided for each tree at the time of planting. Occasionally we have used discarded window-screen wire for this purpose but find it less practical than the poultry netting because it deteriorates in the weather much more quickly. Some growers tie

corn stalks around their young trees; some use strips of burlap; others twist strands of grass tightly around them. But these materials often prove too inviting for the mice.

Within the year I have received two samples of commercial rabbit repellents for painting the trunks of young trees. The Michigan State College recommends a home-mixed repellent consisting of 5 parts of resin and 1 part of linseed oil. These ingredients are melted together and applied with a brush. The one objection to repellents of this kind is that unless the trees are retreated every so often one never is sure that his trees are protected.

France Likes Our Apples

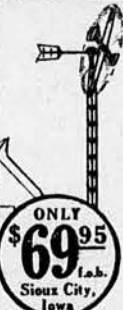
The commercial apple crop for 1936 is 66,201,000 bushels which is 31,000,000 bushels under the average yield and about two-thirds of last year's yield. Altho the 1937 outlook is for higher production the price to the grower should remain reasonably high

for at least two reasons. First, if conditions continue on the up-and-up we may expect increased consumer buying power. Second, trade barriers with foreign countries gradually are being let down. Only last week France reduced the import license tax on apples which improves prospects for American apple exports to that country.

If I Were Setting an Orchard

Not for 25 years has there been a widespread planting of apple trees in this country. During that time millions of trees have died and have been removed. We are due now for a revival of interest in apple production. Undoubtedly more trees will be set next spring, and December is not a bit too early to begin making plans and getting the trees ordered, for it is true that the early orders get the cream of the nursery output. If I were contemplating setting a young orchard at this time here are the varieties that I should seriously consider: Golden Delicious, a yellow apple but better than any red apple that ever grew; Starkling or Richard, both red bud sports of the well known Delicious; Blaxtayan, similar to regular Stayman but colors deeper and earlier; Turley, belongs to the Winesap tribe but does not crack like Stayman; Yorking, a bud mutation of its ancestor, York Imperial; Jonared and Blackjon, both early coloring Jonathans without the fault of dropping.

50c A YEAR FOR FARM ELECTRIC POWER



FREE electricity from the wind—for all farm needs—inside and out. The 32-volt Giant Wincharger sold direct to you from the factory at unheard of price of \$69.95. A sturdy, dependable and complete electric power plant—170 pounds of machinery. Made for farmers by farmers whose Winchargers now serve over 300,000 farm people. Find out about it FREE. Write for catalog stating whether or not you now have a light plant.

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WINCHARGER CORPORATION, Sioux City, Ia.
World's Largest Makers of Wind Driven Generating Machinery

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Dept. 147, Sioux City, Iowa
Send me catalog and full details of your 32-volt Giant Wincharger Power Unit.

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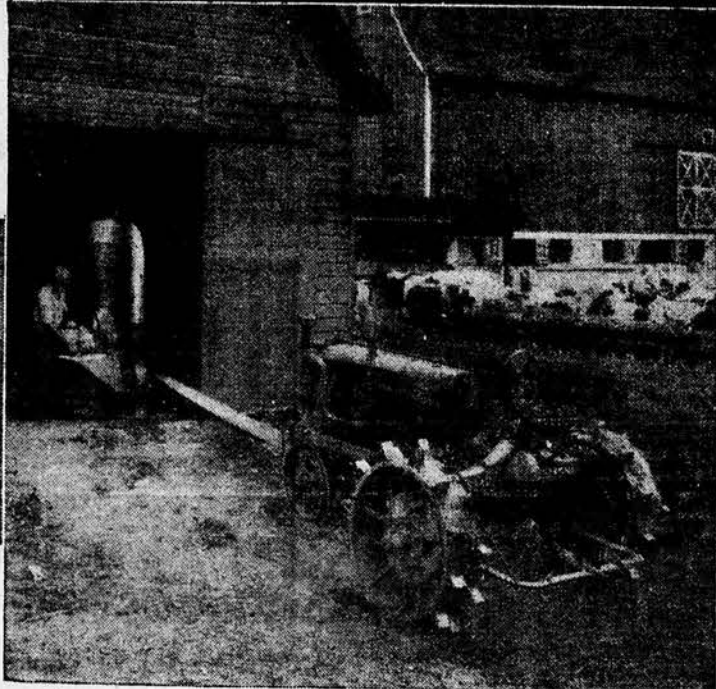
Make of electric power plant now owned.....

McCORMICK-DEERING TRACTORS

Proved Low-Cost Farm Power



Above: Unusual features of economy, durability, and operating convenience are found in the compact, powerful McCormick-Deering W-30 Tractor.



Above: Belt work is also efficiently handled by McCormick-Deering Farmall Tractors. Here is the middle-size Farmall operating a McCormick-Deering Hammer Mill.

● McCormick-Deering Tractors meet the demand for farm power that increases efficiency, lowers the cost of farming, and brings comfort and convenience to the every-day work on the farm.

Here, in one line, you can get the exact type and size of tractor you need—row-crop, regular 4-wheel, or crawler. And each carries with it all that the McCormick-Deering name means as to dependability, economy, and long life.

In the McCormick-Deering line of 4-wheel tractors, there are six different models: The small W-12 for limited acreages or for auxiliary work; the O-12 for orchard, grove, and vineyard; the 10-20, one of the most popular tractors ever put on the market; the W-30

which has many features never before built into a tractor; the big W-40, available with either a 6-cylinder gasoline engine or kerosene-distillate engine; and the WD-40, America's first Diesel-powered wheel tractor.

The Farmall—the original, successful all-purpose tractor—is built in three sizes for row-crop and general farming. The man who needs crawler power can get it in the three McCormick-Deering TracTractors (including Diesel).

The McCormick-Deering dealer will give you sound, practical advice as to the tractor you need for your work. Write us for catalogs.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. (INCORPORATED) Chicago, Illinois

McCORMICK-DEERING TRACTORS

GASOLINE, KEROSENE, DISTILLATE, and DIESEL

Little Folks Love Cuddle Toys

RUTH GOODALL



MOTHER GOOSE nursery tales have delighted little folks for centuries, and you need not fear they have lost their appeal for this modern young generation. As gifts for your own loved ones nothing could be more appropriate than these characters, made up as cuddly stuffed toys or as crib pillows for the littlest one's slumber time. Featured as bazaar money-makers you may be sure they will be snapped up as choice "buys" to fill some youngster's Christmas stocking. They measure from 10 to 15 inches tall, and in making them, may be finished in outline embroidery, appliqued or colored with common crayons and the colors set. Easy to follow directions come with all patterns and material packages.

To begin with there are Blackie, Brownie and Snowball, the naughty kittens who lost their mittens. Their mother, too, is included on our several-times-usable Numo hot iron transfer pattern No. C8203. The complete kitten family of four stamped on muslin with backs, comes in package No. C8203M and is only 35 cents.

Mary and her little lamb are both included in transfer pattern No. C8202. Since all of these hot iron transfers can be stamped a number of times she may have a whole flock of sheep. Both characters stamped on muslin may be had as No. C8202M for 20 cents.

If you remember your "Hi diddle diddle, the cat and the fiddle" rhyme you will recall that "the little dog laughed when the dish ran away with the spoon." Well, if the little dog laughed, you may be sure any little boy or girl will shout with glee upon

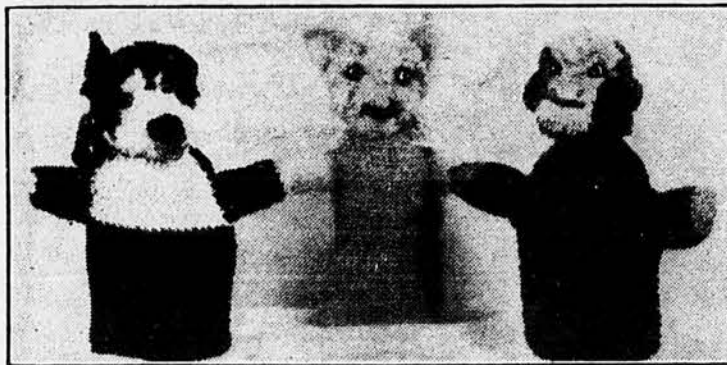
receiving pillows and cuddle toys of this jovial, fun-loving group. All four are included on a Numo hot iron transfer No. C8214, while the four stamped on unbleached muslin come in package No. C8214M for only 35 cents.

The hot iron transfers in this group are 10 cents each, or all three are included in package No. C8245 for 25 cents. If you'd like you may obtain these ten Mother Goose characters stamped on muslin with backs as package No. C8245M for only 75 cents.

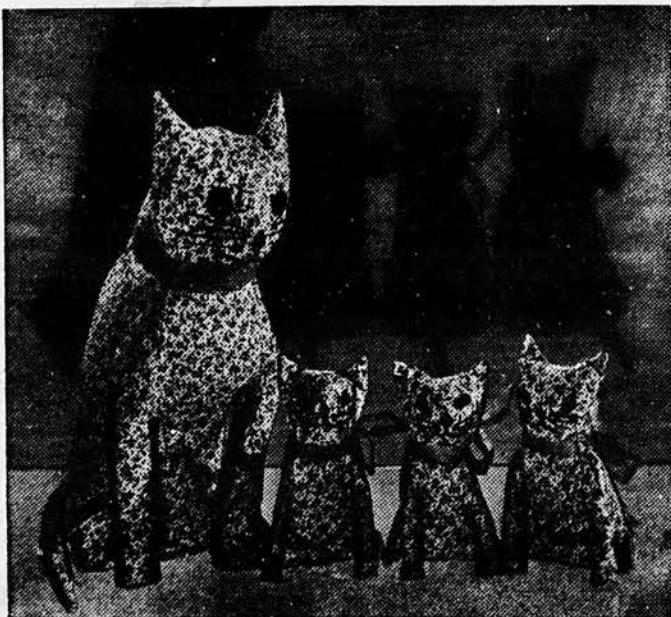
If you'd quicken the heart beat of that sweet little girl and see baby eyes grow large as saucers, just give her "Mary Ann," this life-like and life-size baby doll for Christmas. Haven't you noticed that a large and cuddly rag doll has more appeal to the "Little Mother" than anything else? The nice part of it is, you probably have all the necessary materials right at hand for making her. Pattern No. C8276 includes a Numo hot iron transfer—usable for making several "Mary Ann" dolls—and gives directions as well as cutting guides for the doll, her slip, dress and shoes, all for 10 cents.

Or, if you prefer, you may order this 30-inch doll completely stamped on material as No. C8276M for only 50 cents. This includes the cream muslin doll, black shoes, white slip and a small-figured print dress with white collar. A few moments with shears and needle and you'll have this "Mary Ann" all ready for Christmas morning.

Something new in the way of toys—and tricky ones too—are crocheted finger puppets. Children adore them and will spend many an hour with these interesting playmates—that is if they can be kept off of Dad's hands. These puppet toys, a monkey, a pup and a kitten are made to slip over the hand like a glove, and by simply wiggling the fingers, many are the antics these woolly little creatures perform. Nice thing about them, too, is that they can be crocheted from odds and ends of yarn you have about the house. Directions for making these three are included in our little needlework book-



let, "The Workbasket," which also carries directions for making a set of panholders. There is also included a Numo hot iron transfer giving designs for shade pulls and curtain tie backs, a set of bird tea towels and a pattern for the "Delectable Mountains" quilt. Now isn't that a veritable treasure house to help you with your Christmas



gift-making? And you may have it all as No. C914 for only 15 cents.

Below is the Calico Cat and her three little kittens, which of course, are calico, too. You'll enjoy making these stuffed toys for your little one's Christmas. Mistress Puss stands—or we should say, sits—13 inches high. The



kittens are only 5 inches. They aren't difficult to make, because they can be stitched up on the sewing machine. Pattern No. 402 contains complete cut-out pattern for each piece, with instructions and key on each; as well

as easy-to-understand illustrated directions, all for 10 cents.

You can stitch Bowser and his puppies up on the machine. Except for the little pads that form the bottoms of their feet, they are each made of only three pieces. They can be made of any odd bits of fabric you happen to have. Gingham dogs, of course, suggest the old nursery rhyme, but made in either felt or velveteen, they are nice and soft and quite the ritzy pups. Any little girl or boy would be delighted with such a trio of dogs. Bowser stands 8 inches high, the pups are only 5 inches. The pattern envelope No. 400 contains com-

Free Bulletins

If you would like any of these U. S. D. A. bulletins, address a post card to Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka:

- No. 74—Boning Lamb Cuts
- No. 960—Neufchatel and Cream Cheese
- No. 1186—Pork on the Farm, Killing, Curing and Canning
- No. 1374—Care of Food in the Home
- No. 1450—Home Baking
- No. 1451—Cottage Cheese
- No. 1474—Stain Removal from Fabrics
- No. 1762—Home Canning of Fruits, Vegetables and Meats

plete, easy-to-understand illustrated directions and cut-out pattern with printed instructions and key on each piece. Price of pattern 10 cents.

Address your orders for any or as many of these numbers as you wish to Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Enclose money to cover the total cost of the patterns or material packages ordered, and they will be mailed to you promptly.

Pleasant Variations of Applesauce

WENDELLA BERRY

FOR YOU who have grown tired of common applesauce even tho it be decked with red hots and a sprinkling of nuts, why not try any of the following recipes which include something for use three times daily, beginning with the morning hot cakes. Yum-m! Yum-m! Such a variety and all so good!

Applesauce Cake

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1/2 cup Crisco | 1 teaspoon cinnamon |
| 1 cup sugar | 1/2 teaspoon allspice |
| 1 cup seedless raisins | 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg |
| 1 cup applesauce (sweetened) | 2 tablespoons hot water |
| 1 teaspoon soda | 1/2 teaspoon salt |

Blend Crisco, and sugar, add raisins and applesauce. Sift spices and salt with the flour and add in several portions. Before the last of the flour is added stir in the soda dissolved in hot water. Beat well, pour into a greased loaf or tube pan and bake about an hour in a moderate oven.

Applesauce Cookies

Stir 3/4 cup shortening, 1 teaspoon soda, and 1 cup sugar into 1 cup warm applesauce. Sift together 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon all-

spice, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, and 2 1/2 cups flour. Add to the first mixture. Stir in 1/2 cup raisins and 1/2 cup nuts. Drop from a spoon on a greased cookie sheet and bake in a quick oven. Makes about 3 dozen cookies.

Applesauce Pancakes

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2 1/2 cups flour | 3 tablespoons corn sirup |
| 3 teaspoons baking powder | 2 tablespoons melted shortening |
| 2 cups unsweetened applesauce | 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon |
| 1 egg, well beaten | 1/4 teaspoon salt |

Sift flour, measure and sift with baking powder, cinnamon and salt. Add applesauce, sirup and shortening. Mix well. Add egg. Bake on a hot griddle.

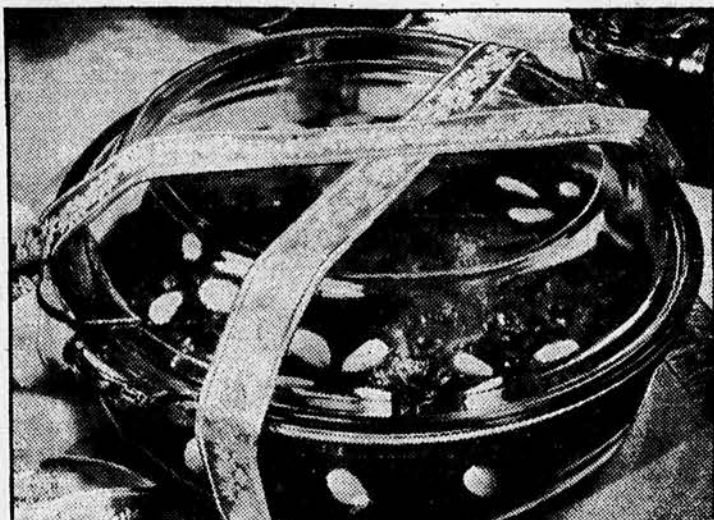
Applesauce Pie

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2 cups applesauce | 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon |
| 3 tablespoons brown sugar | 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg |
| Few grains of salt | 1/2 cup raisins |

Mix applesauce, brown sugar, cinnamon, nutmeg, salt, and raisins together. Pour into an unbaked pie shell. Place strips of crust, lattice-fashion, over the top. Bake in a hot oven 10 minutes, then reduce heat until pastry is done.

The Art of Fruit Cake Making

MABEL WORTH

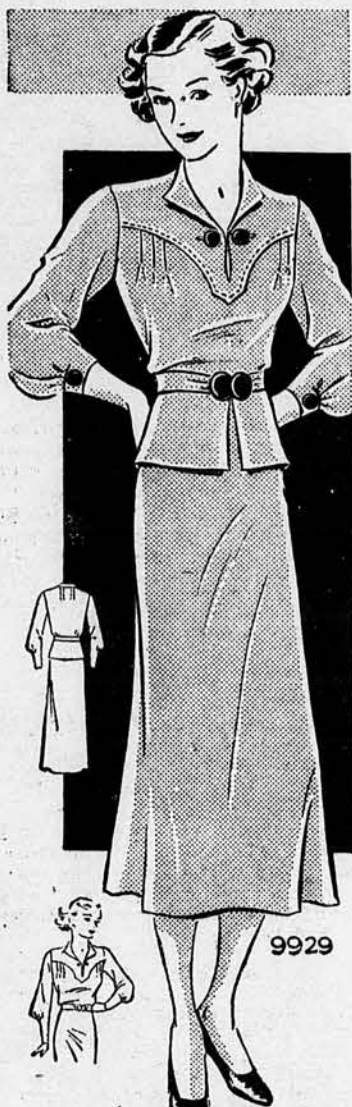


Rich homemade fruit cake, baked in a glass casserole and tied with holly ribbon, is an ideal Christmas gift for the whole family. It should be baked long enough in advance to give time for the ingredients to mellow.

THE making of the family fruit cake for the holiday season is a very important culinary adventure. Since these cakes require several pounds of fairly expensive ingredients,

This Smart Peplum Frock

CAN BE MADE TWO WAYS



Pattern No. KF-9929—Designed with an eye to gaiety and economy, is Pattern KF-9929 a true "budget prize." Its secret? Make one version up without the peplum and there you are—in a clever one-piecer! This easily made frock is smart in silk crepe or bright wool jersey with contrasting buttons. Don't you love its saucy revers, unusual yoke and choice of two equally smart sleeve lengths? Sizes 12 to 20 and 30 to 40. Size 16 requires 3½ yards 39-inch fabric.

Patterns 15 cents in coin. Our new Winter Fashion book filled from cover to cover with glamorous new fall clothes, 10 cents extra. Address Fashion Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

the fine points about mixing and baking should be observed with unusual care if one wishes to avoid waste and turn out a cake of which to be proud.

Whatever recipe is used, the United States Bureau of Home Economics advises one prepare all the fruits and nuts first. Pick over the fruit very carefully, wash it and dry it. Cut citron or other dried fruit and peel, cutting into small pieces. Make sure there are no bits of shell among the nuts and that they are fresh and sweet.

In mixing start as with any cake by creaming the butter and sugar, adding the beaten yolks of the eggs and the liquid. Sweet cider, or grape juice, tart jelly and often sour cream and molasses are used for the liquids. Jelly not firm enough for table use, but otherwise of good flavor, may be used in the fruit cake. The molasses should be sweet, not strong.

Half of the flour is mixed with the leavening and spices, and half with the fruits and nuts to keep them evenly distributed throughout the dough. Add the first part of the flour alternately with the liquid, then the floured fruits and nuts. Use the hand to mix well. Add the whites of the eggs last.

Line the pan or pans for baking the cake with well-greased paper to prevent scorching, and cook very slowly in a very moderate oven—275 to 300 degrees Fahrenheit.

If you are making one large cake, use a tube pan. The dough may fill it to a depth of 3½ to 4 inches. A 6-pound cake in one loaf will take about 4 hours to bake.

Two smaller tube pans or bread tins may be used for the amount of dough in a 6-pound cake.

Test the fruit cake with a clean straw. Turn it out on a rack to cool as soon as it is done. When cool, wrap it in waxed or parchment paper and put away in a tight tin box. If this is done, the cake will keep for many weeks—if you can securely hide it from Father and the boys!

It should be looked at once in a while to make sure that no mold is starting.

Some women prevent fruit cake from drying out by putting half an apple in the tin with it, or a piece of cheesecloth dampened with cider.

Pockets for Everything

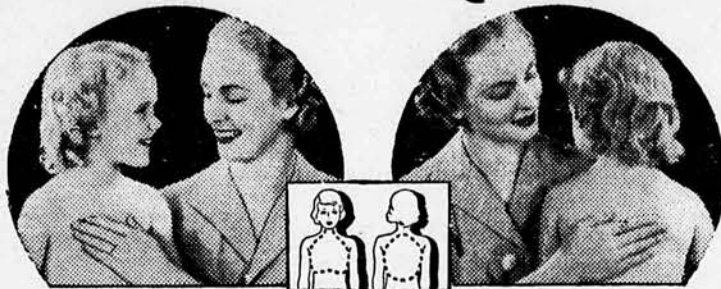
MRS. N. L. BENJAMIN

Tacked on the wall near my kitchen cabinet hangs a "handy helper" fashioned from a yard and a half ofingham to match my kitchen curtains. Divided horizontally in the middle, the upper half contains two rows of small pockets in which I keep scissors, string, wax paper, a scratch pad and pencil, a much used cook book, clippings, etc.

Underneath, a big triangular-shaped pocket, closed at the bottom and open on two sides, makes a convenient place for wrapping paper and paper bags.

It is bound with bias tape, is neat looking and easily laundered. A place for little odds and ends and necessary small articles often needed makes a much neater kitchen. And in this way these articles are right at hand, saving time in hunting and many steps. I'd feel lost without one in my kitchen.

Young Mothers! Here's Help to END COLDS Quicker



The 3-Minute VapoRub Massage

Massage VapoRub briskly on the throat, chest and back (between and below the shoulder blades). Then spread it thick over the chest and cover with warmed cloth.

It takes so little time—it does so much—this 3-Minute VapoRub Massage!

Almost before you finish rubbing, VapoRub starts to bring relief two ways at once—two direct ways:

1. Through the Skin. VapoRub acts direct through the skin like a poultice or plaster.

2. Medicated Vapors. At the same time, its medicated vapors, released by body heat, are breathed in for hours—about 18 times a minute—direct to the irritated air-passages.

This combined poultice-and-vapor action loosens phlegm—relieves irritation—helps break congestion.

While the little patient relaxes into comfortable sleep, VapoRub keeps right on working. Often, by morning the worst of the cold is over.

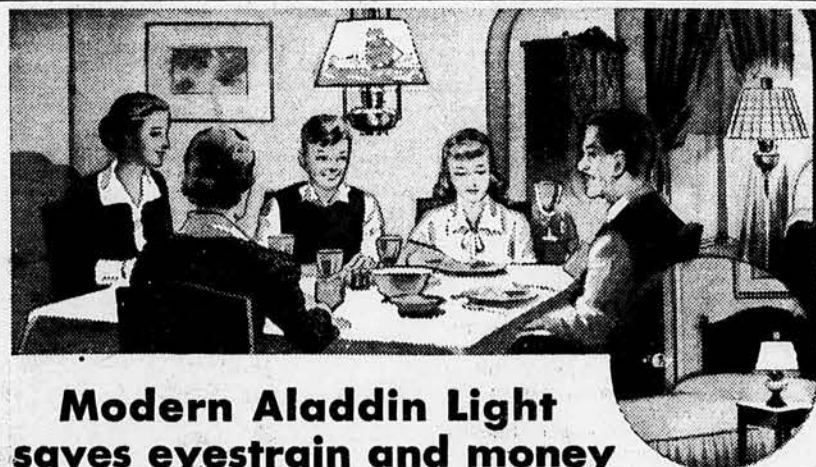
Avoids Risk of Stomach Upsets

This safe, external treatment cannot possibly upset the stomach, as constant internal "dosing" is so apt to do. It can be used freely, as often as needed, even on the youngest child.

VICKS VAPORUB

Mothers! Look in your VapoRub package for full details of Vicks Plan—a practical home guide to greater freedom from colds. In clinic tests among 17,353 people, this Plan cut sickness from colds more than half!

Follow Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds



Modern Aladdin Light saves eyestrain and money

It has been proven, time and time again, that the wonderful white light of an Aladdin Mantle Lamp helps children to make better progress with their studies... enables fathers to read more comfortably, without headaches... helps mothers to avoid the wrinkles of eye strain. It is not excelled even by electricity for whiteness and steadiness. Its light is soft and comfortable.

PAYS FOR ITSELF IN OIL SAVING BURNS 94% AIR AND ONLY 6% OIL

Burns 50 hours to the gallon! Just think of it! You get modern white light—plus actual economy over inefficient, eye-straining, yellow-light kerosene lamps. So why continue to waste money and eye sight?

See Aladdin Mantle Lamps at your dealer's. Do it this very week. The beautiful new styles are available in a variety of attractive models, with colorful shades to match, and represent wonderful values.

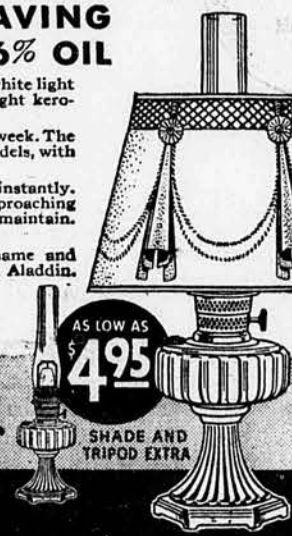
Be sure you get Aladdin, with all these advantages: Lights instantly. Burns common kerosene (coal oil). Gives white light approaching sunlight. SAFE. No odor, noise, or smoke. No pressure to maintain. SIMPLICITY ITSELF.

If you don't know your Aladdin dealer, write us for his name and descriptive literature. Remember to ask for and accept only Aladdin.

THE MANTLE LAMP COMPANY
223 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Aladdin
KEROSENE (COAL OIL)

Mantle Lamps



FREE QUILT-PIECES FREE

NEW - FAST - COLORS - QUILT - BLOCK - SIZE
Sent absolutely free with each 2 pound order of our new fast colors print rug strips for 50c plus postage. Sent C.O.D. A rare treat. COLORFUL SILK QUILT PIECES - 2 LBS. 60c PLUS POSTAGE THE QUILT SHOP, DEPT. 682, BENTON, ILL.

YARNS FOR HAND KNITTING

FINEST QUALITY. CUT RATE PRICES
600 FREE SAMPLES. SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK. QUICK SERVICE.
BLUEBIRD YARNS, 373 Grand St., (Dept. 104-L.) New York City

DO NOT FAIL TO INCLUDE IN YOUR LIST OF CHARITY GIVING, THE CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

There is not a more worthy philanthropy. You could do no finer thing. Fifteen years of unselfish, intensive, uninterrupted service is behind this foundation. It needs your help—any amount is gratefully received. There are no salaries. Address: CAPPER FOUNDATION FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN 20-C Copper Building, Topeka, Kansas

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Rarin' to Go

The liver should pour out two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

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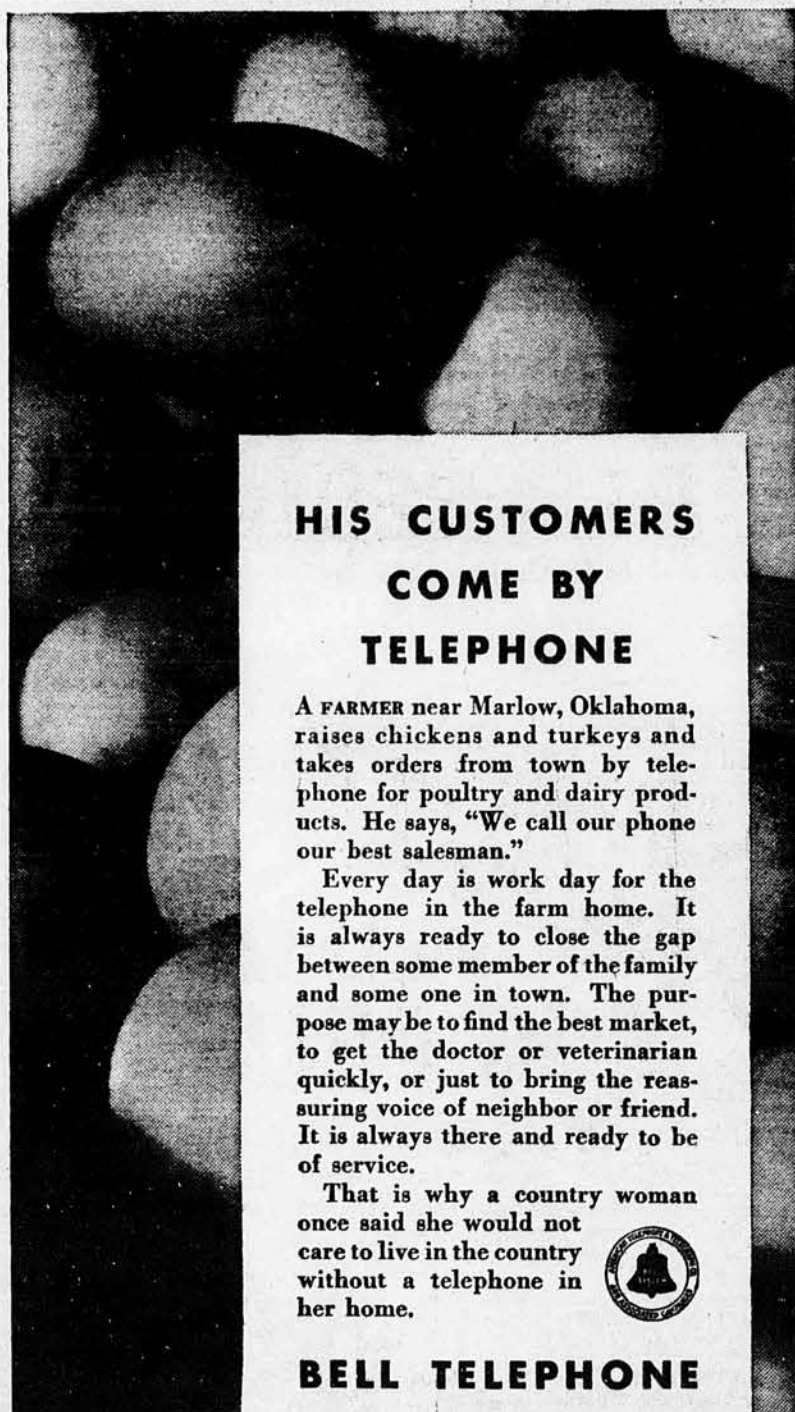
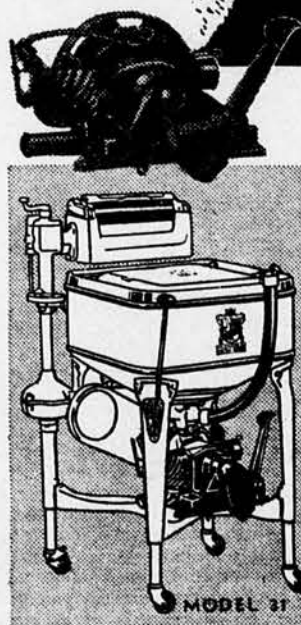
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Every day is work day for the telephone in the farm home. It is always ready to close the gap between some member of the family and some one in town. The purpose may be to find the best market, to get the doctor or veterinarian quickly, or just to bring the reassuring voice of neighbor or friend. It is always there and ready to be of service.

That is why a country woman once said she would not care to live in the country without a telephone in her home.



BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Is Removal of Tonsils Necessary?

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

A LETTER from one who signs "Despairing Mother" takes sharp issue against doctors who advise removal of tonsils. "It is either a fad or a scheme to get our money," she says. "My girl has just as much sore throat as before. Tell us your opinion."

My opinion differs. Tonsils do have a purpose. In their normal state they stand as guardians against disease. If infection overcomes them by too fierce an invasion they become diseased. Chronic tonsillitis sets in and the tonsils are then a menace instead of a help. Their removal by surgery is then important. Usually the immediate effect is to make the child brighter and stronger, reduce the liability to sore throat, give comparative freedom from head colds and middle ear disease and may even cut short incipient attacks of rheumatism. One of the chief reasons for advising tonsil surgery is to protect from damage to the heart. It is important.

I must grant that failures occur. If so, go back to your doctor to see whether any tonsil tissue remains or whether new tissue has formed. An incomplete tonsillectomy is of little value. I am not one who thinks "any doctor" can do such surgery. It is important that your child should be in the hands of one who has both skill and experience. For the six months following the operation the doctor should make frequent inspections.

Removing tonsils is not a casual job to be undertaken for a mere whim. I suggest three reasons of great importance, the first being repeated attacks of tonsillitis, especially if it takes the form of quinsy. Another reason is such enlargement or growth of tonsil tissue as to interfere with easy breathing, especially if this enlargement seems to affect the ears. Finally, when a child shows any indication of rheumatic pains in any of the joints, the least suspicion of diseased tonsils makes surgical removal of highest importance.

More Likely Is an Infection

What causes arthritis and can it be cured? What is the difference between neuritis and arthritis? I have suffered from both for a year and any advice given thru this column would be appreciated.—Mrs. W.

Arthritis means inflammation of joints. It may be from rheumatism, from tuberculosis or from some focus

of infection. Neuritis is inflammation of the nerves. The sensations are quite different from arthritis and I doubt whether you have neuritis at all. It is more likely that you have focal infection and that a doctor clever enough to remove this will clear up all of your trouble.

Safe in Skillful Hands

What about "enlargement of the prostate gland?" How long will a person live after becoming a victim of it if not treated or operated upon? Is operation difficult, also successful?—F. J. R.

Prostatic enlargement is common in men of 60 years old or past. Sometimes such enlargement is a tumor, occasionally a cancer, in which event immediate surgical operation is imperative. Much more common is the slow enlargement not realized by the patient until it begins to crowd the bladder and he finds himself getting up frequently to urinate at night. This is likely to come in the 60s or 70s. Many men have it and endure it without apparent shortening of life. I have treated men in their 80s, sufferers for 20 years or more. The man who is otherwise sound and well and not much past 70 is wise to have this trouble corrected by surgery, but he must be sure to choose a doctor of skill and also of undoubted integrity. In skillful hands it is safe treatment and brings good results.

This Is the Difference

Will you tell the difference between false Angina and Angina Pectoris? What causes false Angina and is it as serious as a real Angina? Can one having it ever be entirely cured of it?—C. E. M.

True Angina Pectoris still is felt to be an incurable disease, whereas false Angina, often called Pseudo Angina, is a reaction from nervous disturbances which may be due to any one of a number of different conditions and is usually quite curable.

Contagion Not in Scales

When is scarlet fever contagious—when they have the fever or when they scale off?—S. G. H.

Scarlet fever contagion is from the very first symptoms of sore throat and fever until the patient is well. So far as the scales are concerned they are not an important factor in contagion. Discharges from throat, nose or ears still may carry contagion while the peeling process is going on, so it is wise to be cautious all thru that period. But the contagion is not in the flakes of dead skin.

If you wish a medical question answered, enclose a 3-cent stamped, self-addressed envelope with your question to Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

Whole World Fights This Enemy

LEILA J. WHITLOW

EVERY year before Christmas, Americans from Maine to Hawaii and from Alaska to Florida unite with the people of 41 other countries in one of the most powerful mass movements against a common world foe—tuberculosis. Voluntarily they take part in the annual sale of Christmas seals, those gay holiday stickers on which appears the international symbol of health and hope, the double-barred cross. The jolly face of Santa Claus on the seal this year reminds us that Christmas belongs to children. But with the history of this little penny sticker there is a reminder of the intimate connection between the health of children and the very idea of having Christmas seals at all.

Emily P. Bissell, of Delaware, began the sale of seals 30 years ago, to raise money to care for tubercular children of that state. She needed money badly to keep a little shack going which she had established for the care of these children. When she heard that in Denmark they raised money for the same purpose by selling Christmas stamps, she seized the idea and put it into operation in Delaware. Later it became nation-wide and children in every state have been helped. The lit-

tle penny Christmas seal thru all the 30 years of its existence has served to protect and maintain child health in the United States.

Since the launching of the tuberculosis campaign, research and experimentation have been going on constantly. Much has been accomplished. Tuberculosis still takes the lives of about 70,000 persons annually in the United States. Altho ranking 7th as a cause of death when all ages are considered, it is the leading enemy of people between the ages of 15 and 45. But the tuberculosis death rate has been forced down from 179 deaths in 100,000 population in 1907, to 54 in 1935. Utopia may be a long way off, but Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., Surgeon General of the United States, recently said: "Tuberculosis can be wiped out in our nation."

The links in nation-wide tuberculosis control that have saved so many lives must not be allowed to weaken. Other links must be added. We hope that before the next 30 years have passed, the chain will be so strengthened that the new generation will see Dr. Parran's prophecy come true. Every tuberculosis Christmas seal you buy helps forge the links to save lives.

Here's Proof That Good Males Pay

MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

THE Indian summer weather made it possible to get our flock looked over, and some selections made for our pens for next season's hatching. The ideal weather has made it possible to do this in comfort. As we looked over our flock and handled the birds individually, we could not help admiring their extra large frames and sturdiness. I have mentioned so many times in this department how great a worth are good males. These well-grown pullets with their high egg ancestry and good quality make the males we used seem very reasonable in cost, altho at the time we bought them as baby chicks it seemed the price was rather steep. We will have these same males to use again another year which will again decrease their original cost, and we will add other fully pedigreed cockerels this year of like breeding. We always have liked the addition of good males as one of the best ways of flock improvement. We like to get our flock mated early so the cockerels will become accustomed to being together. Fertility and hatchability almost always are better, we have found, if the matings are made quite a while ahead of time of the hatching season.



Mrs. Farnsworth

We Also Pick Best Hens

Another method we like in improving our flock is to select our best hens, ones that still are laying at this time of year, and band them so we may use them for hatching our next year's brood of chicks. A good male or two mated to the best hens make quite a difference in a flock in a few years. Having used this method for years we still find it satisfactory. Along with

these best hens this year we plan to use some fully pedigreed pullets.

Select on Five Points

Our method of selection we found was along the same lines as those used by the Massachusetts Experiment Station. There they select on five points mainly: Early maturity, intensity or rate of lay, broodiness, winter pause, and persistency. Selecting for early maturity is something that can be done in all flocks. It would be necessary to trapnest the flock to find the number of eggs in the cycle, or the rate of laying. Broodiness can be tabbed up by banding the hens that go broody during the year, placing a band on the leg each time that a hen has to be cooped. Winter pause likewise is best determined by trapping. Persistency, however, usually can be determined pretty accurately by banding the hens that lay late into the fall.

Very Few Floor Eggs

We are having little trouble with floor eggs this year. Some years when we have moved the pullets to new houses there have been a number of floor eggs. In such cases we have had to place a few nests on the floor to get the pullets accustomed to laying in them. This was done only until we found that we could get them to use nests, then they would be moved to their regular places. Darkened nests help a lot in getting the pullets to use nests. They are easily arranged so that the pullets enter them from the back; a hinged door in front enables us to take the eggs out from the front. Such nests also prevent breakage of eggs, and keep the layers from forming the egg-eating habit. And last, but not least, the pullets like darkened nests. If eggs are gathered from the nests twice a day there is little danger from many broken eggs. This means a cleaner and better looking product.

But Not Too Warm

Not many of us have forgotten the cold of last winter. Some poultry folks used their brooder stoves for heating their laying houses. Others will make plans to use them this winter since we learned what real cold is in the Middle-west. One precaution is necessary, we have found, in having fire in the laying house. The house must not be kept too warm. Below 50 degrees is much better than a higher temperature. Where experiments have been made along these lines it was found that 35 to 40 degrees gave best results. If a house is kept too warm the fowls are likely to develop colds, or respiratory troubles. The house must not be closed tightly for if there is not sufficient ventilation the air soon becomes heavy with moisture. Provide a place for the entrance and exit of fresh air.

Difference in Cod Liver Oil

There is a difference in the vitamin content of different brands of cod liver oil. As all good brands have been tested one must rely on the manufacturer's honesty when purchasing this product. As a rule 1 per cent is sufficient for laying hens and especially if they are on free range.

Breeding Flock Needs Range

Shall I house my layers, or shall I let them out on range this winter? It depends largely on whether you expect to hatch chicks from them next spring. Breeding flocks should be given range at least a part of every day that is suitable for them to be out. Hatchability has been satisfactory in some confined flocks, but in order to get good results the flock must be supplied with every food necessary for producing good hatching eggs. Under average farm conditions better let them range.

Are extra nests needed this winter? Provide one for every five pullets at least. Don't overlook the 3 to 4 square feet of floor space. See that they have plenty of roosting room. Over-crowding on the roost or not providing enough roosts leads to floor roosting.

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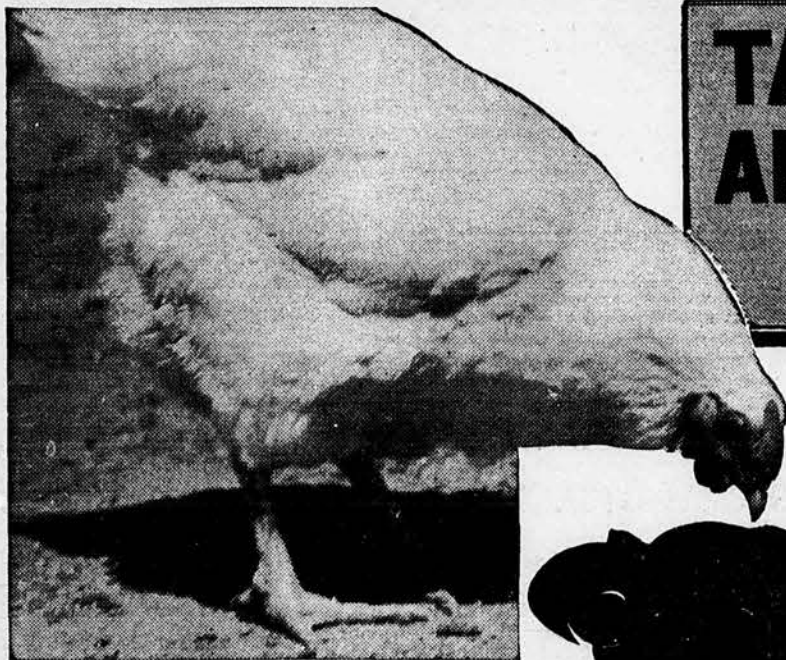
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Family-Size Farm Size—Doing a Better Job—Great Nuisance Tax

HENRY HATCH
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

WHAT is the size of the so-called 'family size' farm? asks a reader of Kansas Farmer. Then, by way of explanation as to why he asks the question, he observes that in one end of our state it very well could be a thousand acres, while in the other end it need be less than a forty. This is contrasting the large acreage of wheat that may now, with our modern machinery, be handled with the labor of only one man, and the truck-producing farm of the eastern end of the state adjacent to the larger cities. He then follows up with another question: "How many farms in your community now are larger than this so called 'family size'?" It is assumed that any farm larger would be one on which considerable labor is hired outside of that within the family. Surveying the three counties with which I am almost personally acquainted, I can say there now are very few farms left that are larger than the family size.

We Can Handle More Acres

Probably there are two reasons why there are fewer that are larger, or that are farmed quite largely by hired labor, than was the case a few years ago. The first and main reason is that the term "family size" means a much greater acreage now than it did a quarter of a century ago. The tractor has added a quarter section to what may be handled by one man in the Corn Belt, and several quarter sections in the Wheat Belt, so the "family size" farm of today is much larger than it was even a decade ago. The second reason why there are fewer of the larger farms manned by hired labor than was the case a few years ago, is that farming quite largely with such help has not been so profitable in recent years. The "big boy" has been turning off his hired men, then has been doing one of two things—cutting down the acreage farmed or doing it with his own family help by the aid of the large tractor-drawn machinery. There now are fewer of that once numerous class known as "farm hands" than was the case a very few years ago, but this does not always mean the size of farms has been reduced. The tractor has taken the farm hand's job away from him.

Speed Up Farm Operations

Tractor farming has increased so rapidly, even during the recent years of short crops, that I can count more than a dozen sets of farm buildings within a radius of that many miles from this farm that are vacant, the farm land being handled by nearby farmers who speed up their farm operations with tractors. In most instances we find it is the 80-acre farm that has vacant buildings, altho a few on larger tracts may be counted. So it must be said that the size of the "family size" farm has greatly increased very recently, and the use of the tractor has been responsible. But how about the empty buildings, that are unsightly to the passer-by, that become half-hidden by tall weeds during the summer, that would look much better if occupied? With thousands lacking in proper housing—of course, mostly in the cities—it looks some-

Stopped Grubs in 3 Years

A noticeable increase in milk flow and a picking up in flesh was observed by men in Russell county who treated cattle for removal of ox warbles last winter. It soon will be time to begin this job. T. I. Mudd, Gorham, reports that he completely relieved his herd of ox warbles with 3 years of grub removal. He has a herd of beef cows. When the grubs or warbles are removed and destroyed in winter, there are no heel flies hatched in the spring to lay their eggs on the cattle and produce grubs again.

Saved Up for a Dry Day

There was an old codger as cunning as a fox;
He allers had tobacco in his old tobacco box.
It wuzn't that he had a lot of dollars laid away;
It wuzn't that he had a lot saved fer a rainy day;
It wuz Becuz
On Sat'day, Sunday, Monday,
Tuesday, Wednesday,
Thursday, Friday,
He dammed and stored and kept the rain and saved it for a dry day!

what out of proper step to see the number of vacant buildings out on the farms on the increase.

The Fields Look Better

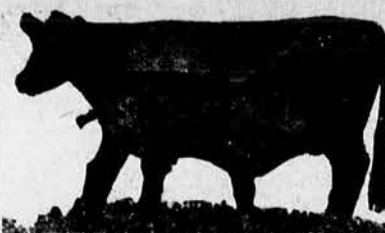
"But," the man on the seat of the tractor, if you will stop him as he drives to the end of the field, will say, "I am doing a better job of farming this old place than any who have lived on it in the last 20 years." And generally you'll have to admit that he is right—the fields look better. He has more power with his tractor to plow deeper than did the tenant with his small 3 horse team, that much of the time was poorly fed for work; he can speed his work to get it done when soil conditions are just right for doing good work. If you do not look at the 2 or 3 acres occupied by the buildings and tumbled-down lot fences, you'll have to admit the land is being better farmed than when handled by the small acreage operator, but is this over-on-another-farm operator following out a soil fertility robbing system of farming? He takes everything off, puts nothing back. The roughness from the row crops usually is fed on the parent farm, on which is hauled all the manure—the tendency is for one farm to grow richer, the other poorer.

Soil Fertility Can Be Exhausted

Now speaking of all farms, whether operated by owner or tenant or by a man living on or off a particular tract of land, any observer as he scans the farms within a radius of 10 miles of his home must see that only those where considerable livestock is kept are being maintained on a level as to soil fertility. Where everything is "cropped off," with no livestock kept to put fertility back into the soil, there is a continuous drainage from the soil to the grain elevators. It is more than bushels of wheat that we sell when this grain goes to market.

Why Add a Sales Tax?

At a recent meeting of farm folks, the writer advanced the idea that all wealth should be taxed, that nothing should be exempt, bonds, stocks of any nature—not even the schoolhouse in which the meeting was being held. The latter, while in the nature of taking it out of one pocket to put it in another, is recommended so that everything of wealth shall be treated alike. Our present \$200 exemption law should be repealed by the incoming legislature. Get everything on the tax rolls, then see the tax rate come down; see the man contribute his just share to the cost of our district, township, county, state and national government who contributes little or none now. There now is talk in this state of raising money by other forms of taxation. The coming session of the legislature is going to have a sales tax to consider—one of the greatest "nuisance taxes" ever incubated in the mind of man. Why not go out and bring in the millions of wealth now going tax-free and put it on the tax rolls in equality with the farm wealth that has been paying tax ever since tax levying districts have been organized? Why leave those exempted still exempt, and add more on us by a sales tax?



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6. Uniform in size (2½x2½x1½ inches). Assure a compact, slow burning bed in the fire bowl, with minimum attention.
7. Clean when put in the coal bin. They burn clean and prevent the ordinary cleaning and redecorating expenses in the home.
8. A few shovelfuls during the coldest day will keep the house warm.

Buy from your local dealer and heat for less! (3F)

Our Herds Will Improve

(Continued from Page 3)

attention toward testing for Tb and Bang's disease, as this is compulsory.

Altho many of the breeders were slow in starting their fitting work for the Shorthorn show herds, the cattle took many prizes in the open classes, said Glenn Lacy, youthful Shorthorn breeder, of Miltonvale. Lacy made several good points in his talk. He said his father was a believer in the value of advertising by showing, for they had sold cattle as a direct result. "But the main objective of county herds is to improve our stock and build interest around home," Lacy added. Too many breeders buy foundation stock without thoro knowledge of type, but one year of showing will do a man more good than 10 years of attending as a spectator, he believes. Even disappointments in the ring often do a great deal of good. Under the county herd plan, visitors at the shows see many more friends and neighbors in the ring, and they take a real interest. Prospective buyers who hesitate to buy a bull from a neighbor will be eager to buy after they see that bull show right up with the best in the state. "It pays to fit cattle well," Lacy said, "then they can stand the trip and come out looking good. Objections to cost of fitting may be overcome if the calves for 1937 showing are started out right away. The increased sale price of bulls, and increased value of heifers kept in the herd, will pay the cost."

Need Space at Fairs

An unreserved advocate of the show herd plan for small breeders is Mike Wilson, Horton, who has shown his herd of Angus for 6 or 7 years. He likes the reaction upon the public, and said that ringside attendance was the largest he ever had seen. He noticed more breeders among the crowds, too. The show herd gives the small breeder a chance. A large herd of cows must be maintained to carry a complete show string, but in this plan a man may show from 1 to 4 of his best animals. "After all," Mr. Wilson said, "the main thing in the purebred business is advertising, and this plan gets it."

A Hereford breeder from Norton county, Tom Paterson, who manages the Rothschild Ranch, and who judged the county show herds at the State Fair last fall, said he had seen "more active, intelligent interest than in any show for a long time." Farmers felt free to go among the cattle, ask questions, and feel on common ground with the exhibitors. The county herd creates an incentive to fit something raised at home and see how good it really is, he said. It builds up interest among people in their local herds. The most good he sees in the plan is that it awakens a breeder's interest in his own cattle.

One of the things discussed among the breeders at their meetings was the need for more stall space at the State Fair at Hutchinson. The barns were filled to overflowing last fall. Farmers from several counties which didn't have show herds this year, said they would be there with a string in 1937, so more space will have to be provided.

He Ships a Rabbit Crop

An unusual business is conducted by Earl Johnson, Rago, who is the largest shipper of jackrabbits and cottontails in the entire United States. His largest orders for "jacks" are to supply rabbits for dog-racing meets. He also gets orders from zoos, parks and doctors from all parts of the country.

The jackrabbit catch reminds one of the old cattle round-ups. A cord net about 4 feet high and of sufficient length to enclose about 40 acres is set up. Boys on horses get in the enclosure and chase the rabbits until they run into and become entangled in the net. During the winter cottontails are trapped in boxes, crated and shipped. Mr. Johnson keeps a large acreage of his farm in alfalfa, and this gives him work to do in the summer. The rest of the year he is quite busy with his rabbit business. He keeps a herd of 10 dairy cows.

Many purebred breeders have been fighting a desperate battle against short feed crops and pasture. For instance, Ed Goddard, Graham county, has had few of his string of 70 Hereford cows at the home place for 2 years. This means running up a bill of \$12 to \$14 a head on each cow in 12 months. With overhead on crop failures to meet at home, this means that he has to stake the whole bill on the future. Such spirit has been shown among the breeders of every kind of beef and dairy cattle the last 3 years. These men will come back strong when good years return.

A Shorthorn breeder who has had considerable experience with advertising cattle thru consignment sales is Hans Regier, Whitewater. He has been a main cog in the Southern Kansas Shorthorn sale each year. He endorsed this type of merchandising for small breeders and urged that they support them when possible. Two masters of the show ring, J. B. Hollinger, Chapman Angus breeder, and William Conde, manager of Hazford Farms, El Dorado, told how important is the attention attracted in the show ring. Frank D. Tomson, Wakarusa, who has probably had more experience in advertising by means of farm and breed papers than any other man in Kansas, gave a keen analysis of the question of buying advertising space.

Breed association officers were on hand, and the Angus, Shorthorn and Hereford breeders met at separate banquets to thresh out some of their immediate problems.

What a U. S. Farmer Sees

(Continued from Page 6)

States, I believe it would be well to take into consideration the difference in the temperament of the people.

The Swedish farmer lives in a close-knit community. He does his trading there and his social life centers around the village church. Families that have lived in the same community for possibly 200 years have inter-married and blood relationship brings them closer together. The American farmer, with his automobile, is not confined to this narrow radius. He may do his trading in any one of a half dozen nearby towns, with occasional visits to the nearest city.

Not Like American Farmer

The Swedish farmer is more class conscious. He lives on a farm because he was born there; he probably expects to die there. All of his friends also are farmers. The American farmer may be an implement dealer next year, or he may have been the proprietor of a filling station last year. His circle of friends may include the lawyer, the doctor and the local merchant. He is not class conscious.

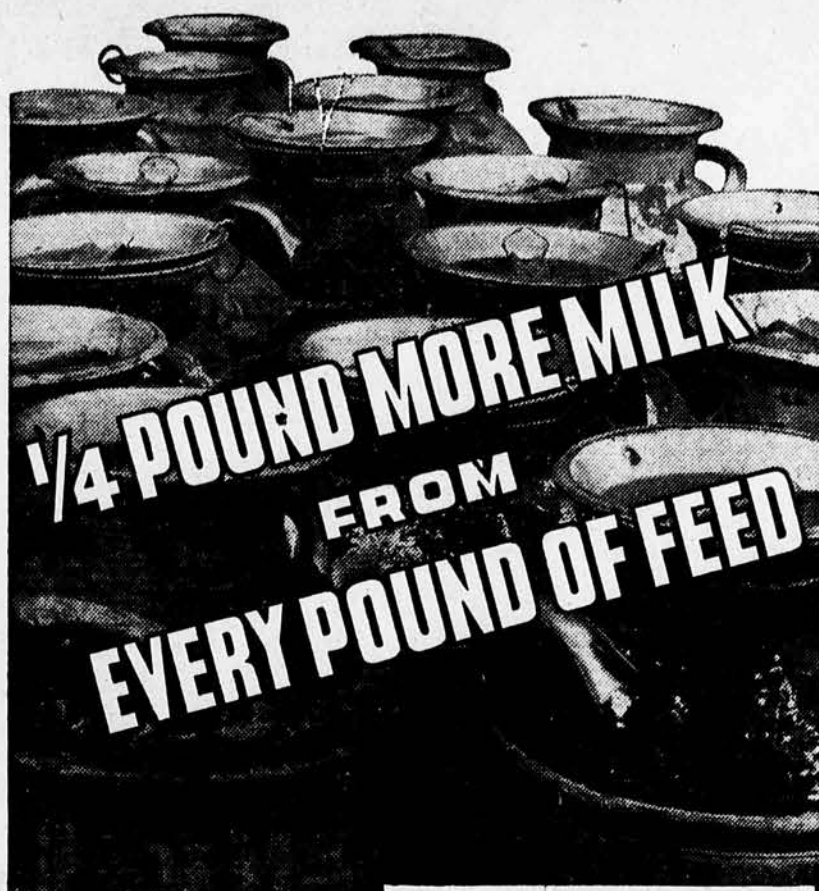
Also, because of his class consciousness, the Swedish farmer is less hampered by politics. Unconcerned by the "isms" of other political factions, he votes a Farmer ticket. With a fair representation in Parliament, he is in position to gain the passage of laws that are favorable to the agricultural co-operatives.

I do not mean that agricultural co-operatives cannot be successful in the United States. I believe, however, that there will have to be a central federation of the different farm organizations, such as the Farmers' Union, the Farm Bureau and the Grange, to perfect marketing plans that will carry the farmers' products beyond the local elevator, creamery or cotton yard.

In my next story I will tell you about the consumer co-operatives.

Heat and Light Comfort

The Hathaway farm home, east of Robinson, was built in 1901, and at that early date the basement furnace was an unusual luxury among Corn Belt folks. Today, M. C. Hathaway and his family have a new heating plant but the same old set-up and distributing system. For years they have generated their own power with a home lighting system, but now that the power lines go right past the house they are changing to that source of electricity. Rates are now cheaper than ever before.



WE average 1/4 pound more milk from every pound of

feed when we add Dr. Hess Stock Tonic to the ration. We've determined this figure from three years' careful testing. Each year, our cows were divided into two herds, using herd improvement association records as a guide, and only one herd given Stock Tonic. Everything done on a strictly scientific basis because we wanted to be able to give you an accurate estimate of the value of Stock Tonic.

How does Tonic make such a marked difference in a herd that is already getting a good ration? That brings up an important point—cows off feed. You've had 'em off feed and a little out of condition—every dairyman has. Their systems get sluggish, they get a little tired of dry feed, and begin to mince. They slump in milk production and cut your profits. Here is where Stock Tonic makes the big difference—it keeps cows in condition to turn feed into maximum production.

You owe it to yourself and your cows to try Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. Particularly, try it on those cows that are out of condition or off feed. Try it on cows due to calve soon. The cost is only about 2c per cow per day. Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

CONDITIONER AND MINERAL SUPPLEMENT

LICE

LICE do the most damage to live stock in winter when the hair is long, DR. HESS POWDERED LOUSE KILLER meets that situation perfectly, because it's the fumes that kill. That long winter hair that furnishes a habitat for Mr. Louse also holds the Louse Killer fumes, and when they get a whiff of it, it's good-bye lice!

FOR WINTER TICKS ON SHEEP—Part the wool, and sprinkle Louse Killer along the back, shoulders and sides.

FOR POULTRY—Put Louse Killer in the dust bath.

Inexpensive: 2½ pounds 50c; 6 pounds \$1.

Free—electric power for all farm needs with this giant oversize Wind-Power Light plant. No upkeep. Lasts lifetime. Guaranteed.

ELECTRIFY YOUR FARM

Write for direct factory prices and easy pay plan. Start enjoying electricity NOW—free from the wind. Write for free circular today. Wind-Power Light Co., Dept. E, Des Moines, Ia.



HORSE SPRAINS and STRAINS

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM has been used for over 60 years to relieve sprains, swellings, muscular pains and other horse ailments. The safe, reliable liniment, counter-irritant or blister.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

Valuable Booklets Free!

Many of our advertisers have prepared valuable illustrated catalogs and educational booklets at considerable expense which are available to our readers without charge. We are listing below the booklets furnished by advertisers in this issue of Kansas Farmer and to obtain any of these fill in the advertiser's coupon and mail, or write direct to the advertiser.

- Zenith Radio Catalog (page 8)
- Catalog Wincharger Power Unit (page 9)
- Booklet—First Aid to Growing Flocks (page 13)
- Separator and Milker Catalogs (page 14)
- Bulletin on Blackleg and Its Prevention (page 14)

Taming Fierce Elton

Thirteenth Installment

By KATHARINE EGGLESTON
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HOLD on!" Sam called as the sheriff hurried out of the Dump with Willis at his heels. "I ain't a-goin' to stay here! Us from Elton's ain't hung round Callahan a livin', and I ain't a-goin' to begin now he's dead!"

Sam strode out of the building. The sheriff looked at Willis.

"I've got to leave someone here," he said. "I'll stay."

The sheriff did not wait.

"Sam, I'll take your horse," he called.

Willis pulled up his coat-collar and dragged a chair as far as possible from the bar. In spite of the place and the presence of the dead gambler, he began to feel the effects of his sleepless night. He drew another chair up in front of him and dropped his head forward on his crossed arms. In two minutes he was asleep.

The sheriff had been on his errand and returned to where Sam waited for his horse at the street corner, when the side door of the Dump was pushed open cautiously and a man thrust his head in and looked about. He did not see Willis near the front door, but the intruder's entrance had roused him from his nap.

The quiet, empty room reassured the man apparently. He came in and closed the door behind him. It was Smith.

According to habit, or because he sought the man who usually presided there, he approached the bar. He stopped short as he saw the extraordinary burden it bore. As if fascinated by the familiarity, yet strangeness, of the figure, he tiptoed nearer. He peered into the dead man's face. His own grew white and he clutched the edge of the counter.

Willis watched him with some admiration as he rallied from what was plainly a great shock. His amazement, however, grew so that it held him a silent spectator as the man, with the skill of one used to such work, made a quick, thoro search thru the gambler's clothes.

At that moment the heavy boots of the sheriff clumped on to the board-walk from the dusty road. The man started and turned toward the side door. Willis saw him clearly in the light that came from a high window.

SMITH caught sight of him. For a long moment the two men looked at each other, then Smith appeared to think flight the best solution of the difficulties he faced. Almost before Willis could realize it he had slid toward and thru the side door.

The sheriff entered the long, garish, disorderly room.

"There's a man——" Willis began excitedly, starting toward the side door.

"There was two of 'em, but they got off at the first stop. One had a suit-case," the sheriff replied, thinking he referred to the errand that had taken him to the station. "I had to rout out the station-agent and——"

"There was a man just here!" Willis exclaimed. "He searched Callahan as if he was hunting something he expected might be in his pockets."

The sheriff hurried to the bar. He felt thru the pockets that Smith had searched.

"Money's all here," the sheriff observed, puzzled about the motive of the man Willis had seen. "Did you know him?"

Willis shook his head.

"It wasn't the dark fellow that came in and give the sign to Callahan just before he took his money from the drawer," he said confidently.

"Guess that one's got off the express and made tracks for his hole," the sheriff observed. "Them two men knowed that express train had been wired to stop. That's dead sure!"

"Who were they?" Willis asked. "Have you any idea?"

"Did that suit-case carry like it was heavy?" the sheriff questioned, without reply to his query.

Willis tried to remember; he had the impression that even in the hands of the stalwart fellow who took charge of it, it seemed no light weight.

"I got an idee that some of the loot from The Kitty went off in that there bag," the sheriff exclaimed.

Jack Willis had a shock when he heard the sheriff's theory. If those two men had the loot from the mine that had been robbed, if they had got down from the mountains just in time to catch that express, they had surely been posted about its intended stop.

Elton, making the arrangement for the lady doctor to get aboard, would naturally know more about it than anyone else. The fact seemed to incriminate the mine-owner—to establish his connection with the robbery.

Callahan had been his enemy. There was every reason to believe that one of the two men who took the express had killed the gambler. Were they associates of Elton, and had he suspected the saloon-man of knowledge that was disadvantageous to him? Had he ordered that he be lured from his saloon and murdered?

The whole revolting scheme had scarcely leaped into the young engineer's mind before he denied it to himself. His faith in Elton held in spite of the confusing testimony of his deliberate taking of his own life and of the facts which must be better known to him than to anyone else.

"The whole thing's a plot to do Elton," the engineer exclaimed suddenly. "Someone that knew about his bringing the lady doctor down has planned this robbery to fit in!"

"What in heck did he drowned himself fur?" the sheriff exclaimed, plainly divided between his desire to see things favorably to Elton and his inability to blind himself to certain suspicious facts.

"Dr. Mills says he did it because he struck her. She won't hear to his being guilty of the robbery," Willis said, interested to hear how the sentimental reason would affect this bluff, pre-eminently practical friend of the dead miner.

"Fierce Elton couldn't abide women. He ain't the kind that'd kill himself 'cause he happened to hit one uv 'em," the sheriff replied shortly.

"He's in love with her," Willis explained. "Holy smoke!"

UNDER other circumstances Willis would have thought it funny to see a man so profoundly surprised by an occurrence which happened times and times a day—a young and strong man yielding to the attraction of a girl. More than he had at any time during the exciting events that had occurred the sheriff now gave evidence of being a man capable of wonder.

"You don't know what you're a-sayin'!" he finally asserted. "Elton hates the sight of a petticoat!"

"I saw him at my house after he hurt her. You can't tell me," Willis said positively.

The sheriff's mind flashed back to the scene in the jail. He remembered how Elton had behaved.

"Well, saw—my—leg—off!" he ejaculated.

"The place fur me to begin at is gittin' them two men!" he said energetically, as if he welcomed less subtle work than trying to comprehend what Elton had or had not done because of his love for the lady doctor.

"Say, that man that tipped off the deputy marshal seemed to know a thing or two. I'll locate him!"

The sheriff started with Willis toward the door of the Dump, but he stopped suddenly.

"I can't leave here till—s'pose you send my deputy here from the jail?"

Willis nodded and hurried off.

When he reached the cottage he saw Dorothy seated at his wife's desk. She was as white as marble and her eyes burned with a desperate fire that alarmed Willis.

"She's bound to go East tonight!" his wife exclaimed, evidently worried almost to hysteria by Dorothy's persistent intention to undertake the trip.

"I've written out some telegrams," the lady doctor said quietly, altho Willis could read the effort behind every word and motion. "Will you see to sending them, Mr. Willis?"

Dorothy kept the two sheets of paper in her hand. She could not bring herself to hand one of them to Willis. She knew how naturally he might glance at the address and see what she wanted no one to know.

"There's a bag of money in my saddle-bags. Would you mind getting it for me?" she asked Molly. "I want to pay for these."

Willis told her not to trouble about such details, but Dorothy insisted, and Molly dived into the bags which contained the things the lady doctor had brought down from the mine.

"I—I can't find it," Molly said.

"Turn out the things—there on the couch," Dorothy suggested.

MOLLY obeyed. The two hundred dollars in gold with which Dorothy had expected to pay her expenses to her brother were not among her toilet things and clothing.

She looked dazedly from Molly to the spread-out contents of her bags.

"That was my money the deputy marshal showed us!" she exclaimed, starting up from her chair.

"He said it was in the car with those tools. He's trying to make Mr. Elton seem guilty! That sack of money is what Mr. Ferguson paid me!"

"It was taken out of my saddle-bags—they were on the bottom of the tonneau!"

The thought that flashed into Willis's mind as he heard Dorothy's explanation in regard to the bag of money was so preposterous that he was silent in surprise at his own conclusion. It looked as if the deputy marshal himself was taking a hand in fixing the guilt of the robberies on Elton.

"I'll have to have that money, or I'll be obliged to ask Mr. Ferguson to lend me that same amount," Dorothy said. "He has money in his trunk. Maybe it belonged to Mr. Elton, but—I know he would want me to have what I need."

"Money in his trunk? Did you see money there?" Willis exclaimed.

"Yes; it was in canvas sacks just like the one he gave me," she replied.

"It's not there now; it's gone—every sack!" Willis said.

"Gone? What do you mean?"

"Elton took the deputy marshal and the sheriff up there. He said there was money in the trunk; but when they reached it there was nothing but Ferguson's clothes," he explained to her.

"Why, I saw it there yesterday afternoon when I looked for clean linen for my patient," Dorothy protested.

"That's queer," Willis commented. "Elton evidently expected to find it there, or he wouldn't have taken the officers up to see it. Unless——"

He paused. Dorothy looked at him sharply.

"Unless what?" she asked, holding his eyes with the intensity of her own.

"Unless it was a way he took to get up to his own camp and—and—end things!" Willis stammered.

"Oh, I can't understand it!" Dorothy sobbed suddenly, losing the poise she had held so continuously. "I can't think—it doesn't seem like him to steal or to take his own life! I can't believe he did it! It seems too dreadful!"

Willis was silent; he could offer no comfort. Molly stole to Dorothy's side and drew her gently against her shoulder.

DO YOU suppose Elton knew about that money? Of course, tho, he did, or he wouldn't have taken the men directly to the trunk," Willis said, trying to get himself out of the confusion in which his thoughts swung.

"What did Mr. Ferguson say when they looked in his trunk?" Dorothy asked as she struggled to suppress her sobs.

"He was asleep—doped," he replied.

"Jake gave him too much of the medicine I left!" she exclaimed.

"It seems he swears he gave only the right amount. But the bottle was over half empty."

"Someone else did it; Jake is honest," Dorothy said.

"What made you think the money might be Elton's?" Willis asked.

"Mr. Ferguson acted so peculiarly about letting me have it. He asked me not to mention it to Mr. Elton. I didn't think much of it then; but afterward it occurred to me that the money might really be Mr. Elton's, and that Mr. Ferguson had it—to pay expenses or something—I don't know—but——"

"You can count on it, it was not Elton's. He isn't the kind of man to keep money in a trunk. He has an up-to-date safe, you may be sure."

"But if the money had been Mr. Ferguson's, would he have acted so strangely about paying his bill?" Dorothy questioned.

"Not unless he was anxious to keep the fact that he had so much money about him from being known."

Dorothy half rose from her chair. Mrs. Willis looked at her husband in frightened wonder. His words were subtly infused with something that suggested an accusation to the two intuitive women.

"You think—Mr. Ferguson—knows something about the robberies," Dorothy said slowly as if she were putting into words what had sounded thru her brain from Willis's remark.

"I don't know Ferguson, but——"

The knock that sounded on the front door made them all start. Memories of Ferguson's delirium came back to Dorothy with special significance now. Molly went to the door.

"Is Dr. Dorothy Mills here?" a young man asked. To Molly's reply that she was, he shoved a telegram at her and went off.

"It's for you, dear," she said, almost afraid to hand the yellow envelope to the girl on whom tragedy after tragedy had fallen.

Dorothy took it with trembling fingers. She tore it open slowly. She read it.

"Read it! Read it!" she cried.

Molly received it from the shaking hands. She got its wonderful message at a glance.

"Nurse (myself) will reach Lockwood 4 p. m. Sunday. "Binx."

"My brother! My brother's coming here!" Dorothy sobbed and laughed. "Uncle William's arranged it! He's secured his——"

Dorothy interrupted herself. She turned quickly to Molly with a woman's cleverness at covering what she wished unnoticed.

"Isn't it splendid!" she cried, moving toward her

(Continued on Page 18)

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	1.80	2.40	18.....	1.44	2.40
11.....	1.88	2.64	19.....	1.52	2.56
12.....	1.96	2.88	20.....	1.60	2.80
13.....	2.04	3.12	21.....	1.68	3.04
14.....	2.12	3.36	22.....	1.76	3.28
15.....	2.20	3.60	23.....	1.84	3.52
16.....	2.28	3.84	24.....	1.92	3.76
17.....	2.36	4.08	25.....	2.00	4.00

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Rusk 4 & 6 WEEKS PULLETS and SEXED CHICKS

\$2,250.00 CASH PRIZES
FOURTH ANNUAL CHICK CONTEST

3 Dandy Cockerels \$2,250.00 in CASH PRIZES for those who win in the RUSK'S FREE BABY CHICK CATALOG. Nothing to buy or sell! And a \$1,200 CASH PRIZE CONTEST! Write for a RUSK'S FREE BABY CHICK CATALOG. Send for FREE CATALOG. Tells all about Rusk's day-old chick specialties: Buff Orpingtons, White Jersey Giants, as well as 12 other popular pure breeds. Rusk's SEXED pullets or males (Cockerels, if desired) SEXED chicks, PULLETS, etc. 120 consecutive year blood testing. EXCELLENT PRICES! Write today for FREE CATALOG. RUSK FARM, Box 1125-N WINDSOR, MO., or Box 1125-N HARTMAN, MO., PA. Write Quick for Details

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RUCKER'S BIG TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS set World's official record, 320.2 eggs per hen. Get free chick offer, details 65 big cash prizes; low prices, chicks, eggs, breeding stock, 4 weeks livability guarantee. Free catalog. Prof. E. H. Rucker, Dept. 9, Ottumwa, Iowa.

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MAKE MONEY WITH TURKEYS. READ TUR-key World, America's oldest turkey magazine, explains newest methods of feeding, brood-ing, breeding, and marketing. \$1.00 a year. Turkey World, Desk KP, Mount Morris, Ill.

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HAMMERMILL LIKE NEW. BARGAIN. MID-west Steel Products, Kansas City, Mo.

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UNIVERSAL FARM RADIOS IN 6, 32 AND 110 Volts. Complete line at amazingly low prices. Unequaled for tone quality, selectivity and beauty. World-wide reception. Write for complete details on these farm radios—also the Universal Wind Changer or small gas engine generator for charging batteries. Universal Battery Company, 3462 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WIND CHARGER FARM RADIO, AMAZING. New. Operates farm radio and electric lights from free wind power. Lowest cost electric lighting ever known. Agents wanted. New plan shows how to get your own radio free and wind charger as low as \$7.50. Be first to write from your locality. Parker-McCrory Mfg. Co., 520 PX, 2609 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

DOGS

HUNTING HOUNDS, POINTERS, SETTERS. Cheap. Trial. Literature free. Dixie Kennels, Herrick, Ill.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES. SPECIAL prices for Christmas. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

TRAINED COON, SKUNK AND O'POSSUM hounds. Trial. Wm. Pratt, Box 37, Springfield, Mo.

REAL COON, SKUNK AND O'POSSUM Hounds for sale. Long trial. Ray Stokes, Willard, Mo.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, HEELERS; also Spitz. Ed Barnes, Collier, Kan.

HORSE TRAINING

"HOW TO BREAK AND TRAIN HORSES"—a book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address: Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 2712, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

FARMERS! EVERY HORSE SHOULD BE capuled for bots and worms. Write for free booklet on "A STR-SHOT" Capsules. Agents wanted. Fairview Chemical Company, Desk F, Humboldt, So. Dak.

ABORTION: LASTING IMMUNITY ONE VAC-ination. Government licensed. Money back guarantee. Free abortion literature. Farmers Serum & Supply Company, Department P, Kansas City, Mo.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

CREAM SEPARATORS—FACTORY REBUILT, new machine guarantee, big savings. Box 738KF, Port Huron, Michigan.

HAY AND FEED

25 TONS FINE QUALITY LEAFY ALFALFA, 100 lbs. in bags, \$20 per ton. 5 miles west of Newton. T. H. Savage.

TOBACCO

SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO—BUY DIRECT from our factory. "Kentucky Pride" manu-factured chewing, 50 big Twists, sweet or nat-ural, \$1.00. 30 full size sacks Smoking, mild or natural, \$1.00. 24 full size Sweet Plugs, \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Murray Tobacco Co., Murray, Ky.

GUARANTEED: CHEWING, SMOKING OR Cigarette tobacco, five pounds \$1.00, ten \$1.75 Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars free. Carlton Tobacco Company, Paducah, Ky.

POSTPAID, GUARANTEED, VERY BEST 4-year-old mellow Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10-11.80. Smoking 5-90c; 10 pounds \$1.50. Mark Hamlin, Sharps, Tenn.

POSTPAID: TENNESSEE REDLEAF, GUAR-anteed chewing 8-\$1.25; smoking 10. S. Galli-more, Dresden, Tenn.

WATCH REPAIRING

ANY WATCH REBUILT \$1.00 (PARTS EX-tra). Guaranteed. Holmes Watch Co., Wash-ington, Kan.

HONEY

EXTRA QUALITY CLOVER HONEY, 10 pound pail \$1.00; sixty pound can \$4.90. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

TANNING

HIDES TANNED FOR HARNESS LEATHER. Mount animals. Make fox chokers \$5.00. Alma Tannery, Alma, Nebr.

SPARROW TRAPS

SPARROW FRAP—GET RID OF THESE pests. Any boy can make one. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715-A West St., Topeka, Kan.

KODAK FINISHING

COMPARE THE DIFFERENCE—ROLL DE-veloped, two professional double-weight en-largements, 8 guaranteed prints 25c coin. Ex-cellent service. Nationwide Photo Service, Box 3333, St. Paul, Minn.

ROLLS DEVELOPED, TWO BEAUTIFUL double weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone prints 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

ROLLS DEVELOPED, TWO PRINTS EACH and two free enlargement coupons 25c. Re-prints 2c each. 100 or more 1c. Christmas cards 80c dozen. Summers' Studio, Unionville, Mo.

FILMS DEVELOPED: TWO BEAUTIFUL olive tone double weight professional enlarge-ments and 8 guaranteed perfect prints, 25c coin. United Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

GET THE BEST! ROLL DEVELOPED, BEAU-tiful hand colored enlargement, 8 Neverfade border prints, 25c coin. Prompt service. Sun Photo Service, Drawer T, St. Paul, Minn.

DAILY SERVICE—ROLL DEVELOPED, 16 guaranteed prints 25c. Valuable enlargement coupon; 16 reprints 25c. Modern Finishers, Box 3537-M, St. Paul, Minn.

TWO BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE WEIGHT PRO-fessional enlargements, 8 guaranteed never fade prints 25c coin. Century Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

LOOK! COLORED ENLARGEMENT AND 8 Moner Art prints from every roll only 25c. Comet Photo Service, Box 256-7, Minneapolis, Minn.

ROLLS FINISHED, 8 PRINTS AND 2 EN-largements, 25c. Reprints 2 1/2c each. 25 or more 2c each. Nielsen's Studio, Aurora, Nebr.

ENLARGEMENT FREE EIGHT BRILLIANT border prints and your roll developed 25c. Camera Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.

BEAUTIFUL COLORED ENLARGEMENT with each film, 25c (coin). LaCrosse Film Company, LaCrosse, Wis.

EDUCATIONAL

No school advertising under this heading has any connection with the government.

Electric Refrigeration, Air Conditioning

Reliable men with fair education who are mechani-cally inclined and would like to better themselves. Must be willing to train spare time to learn installing and serv-icing work. No experience necessary. Write giving age, present occupation, etc.

UTILITIES INSTITUTE
Box 600, in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

\$135 MONTH PAID GOVERNMENT ASSIST-ant Lay (Meat) Inspectors at start. Age 18-45. No experience required. Common education. Want to qualify for next entrance test? Details free. Write, Instruction Service, Dept. 187, St. Louis, Mo.

REAL JOBS OPEN—AUTO MECHANICAL field, Diesel engines, Aviation. Earn \$35.00-175.00 weekly 8 weeks training qualifies you. Write for Free Opportunity book and special low tuition now. McSweeney Schools, Dept. 8-36, Kansas City, Mo.

WORK FOR UNCLE SAM. \$105-\$175 MONTH. Men-women. Try next held examinations. List jobs and full particulars free. Write today. Franklin Institute, Dept. T30, Rochester, N. Y.

AUTO MECHANICS, DIESEL, BODY-FENDER repairing, welding, electric refrigeration. Low rates. Stevenson's 2008-L Main, Kansas City, Mo.

AUCTION SCHOOLS

\$10-\$100 DAY AUCTIONEERING. ILLUS-trated catalogue free. American Auction School (Established 1906), Kansas City.

\$25 TO \$200 DAY AUCTIONEERING. WRITE for free catalog. Reich Auction College, Aus-tin, Minn.

WATER WELL CASING

THOMPSON PERFORATED WELL CASING produces more water because it has a greater perforated area. Supplied in all diameters and gauges, both perforated and plain, and in riv-eted, lock seam or welded construction. Thomp-son also manufactures steel pipe, metal flumes, measuring flumes, water gates, steel tanks, smoke stacks, etc. Prices and catalogs on re-quest. Write us today. Established 1878. The Thompson Manufacturing Co., 3011 Larimer Street, Denver, Colo.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL MONUMENTS DIRECT FROM FAC-tory. Low prices. Liberal profits. No capital or experience. Winona Monument Co., Winona, Minn.

HOSIERY

5 PAIRS LADIES' CHARDONIZE HOSIERY postpaid \$1.00. Guaranteed. Write for new 1937 bargain sheets. L. S. Sales Company, Asheville, N. C.

Activities of Al Acres—

Must Have Been a Rummage Sale

—By Leet



OLD GOLD WANTED
CASH FOR OLD GOLD, TEETH, WATCHES, jewelry, 100% full cash value mailed day shipment received. Satisfaction guaranteed or articles cheerfully returned. Information free. Chicago Gold Smelting Company, 300-M Champlain Bldg., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS
FREE BOOK
RAISE GIANT FROGS
New Industry! Good Market. A small pond is all you need to start, expand with increase. Easy to ship. We Buy Men & Women See what others already doing. **FREE** book.
American Frog Raising Co. New Orleans, La.

SMOKES TANNERY, CLAYPOOL, INDIANA.
Manufacturers beautiful Fox scarfs for \$5.00 complete. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LAND—IOWA
SOUTHERN IOWA IMPROVED FARMS FOR sale. I know the bargains, 40 to 1000 acres. Terms. Renters should now be owners. Advise size, whether grain, stock or combination; also amount of money you can invest by March first. Write or wire, Floyd Johnston, Stockport, Iowa.

LAND—KANSAS
FOR TRADE: SIXTY-ONE ACRES KAW VALLEY garden land, joining Manhattan, value \$13,000.00. Will trade for clear level Western Kansas wheat land. A. H. Bressler, Wamego, Kan.

160 ACRES ON STATE HIGHWAY, NEAR Emporia, fair buildings, 100 plow, balance pasture, near school, bargain at \$25, easy terms. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS AT bargain prices and on easy terms. Humphrey Company, Independence, Kan.

IMPROVED 80, 2 MILES TOWN, 35 ACRES creek bottom. \$3200.00. Possession. Mansfield, Ottawa, Kan.

FARMS FOR SALE—ALL SIZES—ALL prices, all kinds. Eby & Potter, Pleasanton, Kan.

LAND—MISCELLANEOUS

FARMS THAT PAY IN THE GREAT NORTHERN Railway Agricultural Empire. Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Fertile black soil, high producing crops, grain, fruit, vegetables, feed and livestock. Many kinds of farms for selection. Write for lists and Zone of Plenty book. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 1202, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—FARMS AND RANCHES IN Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Prices based on actual value. Favorable terms. No trades. In writing indicate locality in which you are interested and descriptions will be mailed. Federal Land Bank, Wichita.

NEW FARM OPPORTUNITIES: WASHINGTON, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Minnesota. Farm income is up. Good land still at rock bottom prices. Literature. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

FARM OPPORTUNITIES IN WASHINGTON, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. Write Federal Land Bank, Spokane, Washington, stating district, kind of farm and investment desired.

FORECLOSED FARM BARGAINS IN SOUTHWEST. Write, stating type farm and state interested. Deming Investment Co., Oswego, Kan.

40 ACRES IMPROVED. MAKE CASH OFFER. William Tennial, Sabetha, Kan.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

BELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510, Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm or unimproved land for sale. Wm. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

May Prevent Horse Loss

Promising results from a vaccine for preventing sleeping sickness of horses, a disease already found in 16 states, were reported by Dr. John R. Mohler, Bureau of Animal Industry. The bureau is continuing its tests with the vaccine to develop a more effective product. A similar vaccine prepared by commercial firms has given promising results. The disease has been called forage poisoning, blind staggers, brain fever and other names, but in 1930 investigators showed a certain virus is responsible. It is thought to be carried chiefly by blood-sucking insects. It affects the brain and spinal cord. In the later stages the animal is unable to stand and usually dies.

Good Lambs This Way

Lambs can be finished for market on a bushel of corn apiece, R. S. Weaver, Beattie, has found. He had 40 lambs this year from 40 good ewes. The lambs had been fed about 40 bushels of corn and were grazing in the day time on winter barley pasture along with the ewes. Weaver has had as many as 96 ewes, but cut down during recent dry years. He bought one of the best Hampshire rams he could get at Kansas State College last year. This means good lambs. Weaver's 1936 grain crop of winter barley was enough to fatten a bunch of hogs after sheep had grazed it the winter before.

Their Sheep Were Insured

Members of the Mitchell county 4-H sheep project learned the value of cooperative insurance last year. Forty-two members insured 374 ewes against death loss at 50 cents a head. Only 9 members closed the year without any loss. B. W. Wright, Kansas State Col-

lege extension specialist in farm management, said that similar projects have been and are being carried on in other counties with cattle and hogs, but indicated that the Mitchell county project is the only sheep program of which he knows. Twelve of the death losses were caused by dogs. Eight were lambing time losses. Four were from bloat and 9 were from unknown causes. The largest single adjustment was \$46. This went to Joe, Max, Robert and Ernest Ludwig who lost 12 of their 40

ewes. Ten of these were killed by dogs. Adjustments were made according to the time death occurred. Losses before February were adjusted at \$4 a head. February, March and April losses were adjusted at \$3 and those after that at \$2. There were 23 losses in the first period, 9 in the second and 15 in the third. The adjustments amounted to \$149. This left a surplus of \$38 which was returned to the members on the basis of the number of ewes each had insured.

Taming Fierce Elton

(Continued from Page 16)

little hostess, forgetting in the sudden joy that she was painfully stiff and sore.

"I'm so glad! You won't have to go East, will you?" Molly asked.

"No; I'll stay here—and clear Mr. Elton's name!" the lady doctor said firmly. "You'll help me?"

She spoke to Willis and held out her hand.

"I will," Willis said solemnly, as he clasped it.

Up at the Phoenix the men still haunted the edge of the river, but without results. Not even Elton's hat drifted on the rapid water of the downward rushing stream.

Almost without exception, the miners refused to accept any evidence of Elton's guilt. Feeling rose high and hot against anyone who dared to intimate that there were circumstances which seemed to indicate the boss's responsibility.

He Must Clear Himself

With one accord the men adopted the theory that Elton had drowned himself in a paroxysm of remorse over the blow he had unintentionally given the lady doctor.

For the men in the camp had been interested and sympathetic spectators of his conquest. The humor that enlivened the nights by camp-fires found it very entertaining to see the reduction of the woman-immune Elton to an ardent lover.

It was perfectly easy for them to believe that Elton had taken his life in a moment of remorse for having struck a woman—the woman he loved. But not one of them could imagine that he drowned himself to escape suspicions which seemed preposterous to them.

They had faith, built on personal association, in his honesty. They knew positively that he was a past master in the art of defending himself or of fighting for his rights.

In the tremendous excitement that followed Elton's leap off of the dam no one noticed the opposite bank of the stream.

A dripping figure had climbed out of the water and disappeared in the shadows of the rocks.

Elton knew every inch of the construction he had engineered. He knew the volume of water and its weight. He knew the chance he had of escaping if he plunged into it. There was one in a thousand. But the chance was worth taking.

The deputy marshal was enraged. Elton felt he had a right to be. It must appear to him that he had been duped by a man whose reputation for cleverness had been emphasized as "trickiness." Argument with him was useless. Elton knew that the stuffy little jail was what awaited him.

He knew, too, how his opportunities for running to earth the clues that would free him of suspicion would be curtailed if he were in prison. One idea took such hold upon him that he saw everything else in relation to it.

He could not go to Dorothy and plead for her indulgence; he could not speak with enough conviction to make her see that the consequences of his rage had killed the ungoverned temper in him, when his pride labored under the stigma of the disgrace that hung over him.

He had too many limitations; he was too unworthy of her without any additional disadvantages. He must be free to remove this suspicion of his honor.

The plan of escape came to him suddenly—one of those flashes of inspiration which were the source of much of his success. He trusted to his ability to conquer the pressure of the water, to keep himself from being pushed down and mangled on the rocks of the stream-bed. No one would believe that a man could go over the dam and live.

But the moment the flood with its terrific pressure overwhelmed him he

knew that it was a fight for life. With every ounce of strength, and with every atom of intelligence which his life in contact with difficulties had developed, he pitted his powers against the power of the water he had harnessed.

And it seemed to him that the force he had chained was bent on avenging itself for the freedom he had taken.

Suddenly he knew that he had won. Fighting thru the whirlpool at the foot of the falls, he clung to the stones of the dam and reached the other side of the stream.

It was morning when he woke from the sleep of exhaustion. He was stiff and cold. He remembered the bottles of wine and the food in the cook's natural pantry.

Making his way cautiously to the bridge which spanned the water-course at some distance below the camp, he crossed and reached the pantry. In a few minutes he had regaled himself, and felt eager to begin the work of clearing his name.

He went back to the old cabin where he and Jake had lived when they located the Phoenix Mine. It was impossible for him to communicate with any of the men in his camp till he was sure that the deputy marshal and the sheriff were out of the way.

Work, he could see, was abandoned. The men were hanging about the opposite bank as far as he could look from his place among the rocks.

It would be some time before he could hope to cross and hunt up Jake, the only man he cared to trust with the secret of his escape.

He was lying among the rocks, watching events across the stream, when he heard someone approaching him. The steps indicated caution; but the sliding of loose stones betrayed the one who came toward the bridge.

For it was evident that the man was making for the link which connected the uninhabited side of the waterway with the activity of the camp.

Elton hid himself. It was unusual for anyone to come to the camp by the route this person was taking, for the difficulty of the climb was well known.

A Visitor Returns

Suddenly the man who had visited Elton in his shack to be caught by the mine-owner appeared. Elton knew him instantly, and his anger at the disobedience the man practiced brought him out of his hiding-place. A moment later he regretted showing himself, but it was done.

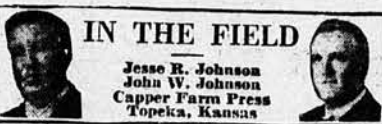
"What you doin' 'round here?" he demanded. "Didn't I tell you I'd put a hole in you if I saw you again?"

Smith was speechless. His jaw dropped, and his manner was that of a man surprised too much even to be startled. It seemed to him that the whole world was falling apart.

He had seen Callahan lying dead upon his bar. He had ridden back to the Phoenix Mine post-haste to find out from Ferguson what the murder of the saloon-keeper meant.

He had heard that Fierce Elton had drowned. And now he faced the man he had supposed was dead.

(To Be Continued)



Clarence Shane, Alta Vista, Kan., offers choice purebred Chester White pigs five months old for \$15 each, while they last. They are about 11 miles west of town and the supply is limited.

G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kan., continues with his registered Poland Chinas. He has a fine lot of breeding stock and is keeping over about fifteen sows for spring farrow. Mr. Wingert realizes the shortage and plans to have a good supply on hand for another year.

Here is an opportunity to buy a choice 2-year-old registered Guernsey bull, Tb. and blood

tested, from an established herd, not a large one but a good one. Guy Wolcott, Linwood, Kan., Leavenworth county, is advertising this bull in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Write him for full particulars and arrange to go and see the bull.

S. M. Knox, old-time Shorthorn breeder of Humboldt, Kan., is weathering the depression storm and will soon be well stocked with good Scotch cattle. Just now he has two high class herd bulls in service from Sni-A-Bar farm. He also has a good assortment of good young bulls and a few females for sale. Mr. Knox says "to lose faith in good Shorthorns is to fail."

Lawrence Morgan, Phillipsburg, Kan., is advertising a Jersey bull in this issue of Kansas Farmer that we think most any Jersey breeder in the West could very likely use to an advantage. Look up the advertisement and write to Mr. Morgan for more detailed information about this sire. It is opportunities like this that have placed many breeders out in front.

The Northwest Turkey Marketing Association, caring for nine northwestern Kansas counties and with shipping headquarters at Beloit, Kan., prepared and shipped East for the Thanksgiving trade over 8,000 turkeys. The packing plant employed 60 people during the rush. Work has already started again to ship turkeys East for the Christmas turkey market. These northwest Kansas turkeys are of the very finest.

C. R. Rows, Scranton, Kan., breeder of big black Poland Chinas, has been advertising last spring boards all fall but writes in to not run the ad longer as he has only a few more boards to sell and thinks it is pretty late. However, if you have not bought your board yet, better write C. R. Rows, Scranton, Kan., anyway and let him describe a good one or two to you and at attractive prices.

Royce & Beck, Smolan, Kan., Saline county, are breeders of registered Herefords that have been quietly adding a few choice young cattle to their herd, which has great promise as another outstanding central Kansas Hereford cattle breeding establishment. A nice selection of five breeding cows has recently been acquired from Dauber Bros. good herd at Bunker Hill, Kan., and four 2-year-old heifers from Joseph Portland's herd at Gorham, Kan.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., reports a heavy demand and unusually good sales on Shorthorn bulls. In one week recently he sold seven at \$150 each to different parties. Mr. Amcoats has just purchased another good herd bull from Sni-A-Bar Farms. He is a son of Imp. Baronet and out of a Marigold dam. Sni-A-Bar Robin, sire of the young bulls now being sold, was recently purchased by A. E. Page, a breeder of registered Shorthorns at Clay Center.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer H. F. Miller of Norcatur, Kan., is offering for sale 11 yearling Hereford bulls. Most of these bulls are sired by King Domino 8th and Beau Promino 76th and are what are known as Fosters Farms bred bulls. They are the low down type and good enough to head purebred herds. If not sold at once they will be on sale at the Denver Western sale in January. Get in touch with Mr. Miller if you need a good herd bull.

Jas. T. McCulloch, of Clay Center, Kan., one of the state's best known livestock auctioneers, read a paper before the second annual Purebred Dairy Cattle Breeders' School held at the Kansas State College November 21. The subject was "Public Auction as a Means of Selling Cattle." Mr. McCulloch's many years as an auctioneer has fitted him to treat the above subject from the standpoint of experience rather than theory. The paper was well received by the assembled breeders from many parts of the state.

Marlin Claussen, Russell, Kan., writes that he is sold out of boars of serviceable ages but to change his advertisement to a few very choice weanling boars. And is this not a good plan?—buy your young boar as a pig at less money and less expense shipping him and grow him out and develop him carefully. You get the same breeding and same registration papers and all and save money. Mr. Claussen breeds the best in registered Chester White hogs. Write him at once. Look up his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

If you are interested in the best of purebred Hampshire hogs that can be bought a little above the Kansas City market price, write to Quigley Hampshire Farms, Williamstown, Kan. Mr. Quigley has above 30 head of nicely bred Hampshire last spring gilts that he will sell but will not sell to be registered because some of them are black, others have broken belts and for these reasons only are not desirable to register and be sold for breeding stock. With each 10 he will give you a nice boar, same age and suitable to breed them to. So you better write quick if you are interested. All are excellently bred and are good individuals except for the color and broken belts. And of course the price will be found lower.

C. W. Tankersley, Clay Center, Kan., is selling 40 Guernsey and Jersey cows and heifers, many of them purebred but papers cannot be furnished on them, in Beverly's sale barn, Salina, Kan., next Friday, Dec. 11. Many reductions in herds of dairy cattle have had to be made this fall because of the feed question and some nice dairy cows and heifers are finding themselves in the public sale ring that otherwise would not have been offered for sale. And most of them are sure to sell for prices considerably below their real value because of this. There will be 40 lots in this sale at Beverly's sale barn at Salina, Kan., next Friday, Dec. 11, and if you are fairly well fixed for feed you had better be at this sale.

Because of an error in classifying our advertisements on the livestock page in Kansas Farmer last issue, Chester A. Stephens, Wakeeney, Kan., Polled Shorthorn advertisement appeared under "Registered Guernsey Cattle for Sale." Mr. Stephens has a Polled Shorthorn herd bull to sell or exchange and his advertisement will be found this week in Kansas Farmer under Polled Shorthorns. This bull, an Albert Hultine and Sons bred bull, X1751963, has been in service in Mr. Stephens herd but cannot be used longer and Mr. Stephens will sell him or exchange him. Great bargains are often procured in this way where proven sires are sold or exchanged. Better write Mr. Stephens at once at Wakeeney, Kan.

We are happy to direct our readers' attention to the splendid herd of registered Hampshire hogs owned and exhibited by E. R. Trout & Sons of Parsons, Kan., Park-Kan Hampshire farm is located about four miles southeast of town. The herd was established several years ago with seed stock from leading herds of this and other states. Representatives have been

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Reg. Holsteins

For sale: 20 registered cows in milk, fresh cows, heavy springers; five fresh and springing heifers; four long yearling heifers; nine short yearling heifers; our 5-year-old son of Count College Cornucopia; one 7-month-old son of King Piebe 21st; three bull calves, 30 days old, sons of Sir Pansy Queen Piebe; two 3-year-old bulls, sons of Berylwood Prince Johanna Segis. This breeding is mostly Ormsby blood. Sires that have been used: Count College Cornucopia; Berylwood Prince Johanna Segis and King Piebe 21st. Production records gladly submitted, such as the Missouri state record 2-year-old cow, 861 lbs. butter, 22,000 lbs. milk. Come or write. Schellcrest Farm, between Kansas City and Liberty, Highway 69. Write to FRED F. SCHELL, JR., LIBERTY, MO.

MAPLEWOOD FARM SERVICEABLE BULLS

For sale from record sires and dams. Terms given responsible buyers. Write today to W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.

Dressler's Record Bulls

From cows with records up to 1,018 lbs. fat. We have the highest producing herd in United States, averaging 658 lbs. fat. H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KAN.

SERVICEABLE HOLSTEIN BULLS

from a herd making 5 state records in one year. Grand-dam of bulls, first cow to defeat the state record cow, Canary Bell. Also females of different ages. T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

AYSHIRE CATTLE

YOUR FUTURE HERD BULL

I have three splendid young bulls, ready for service in the spring. Substantial price reduction if taken before March 15. A real chance to settle your future herd bull problem. Also some heifers on the same basis. Write for information, bloodlines, production, individuals. John C. Keas, Eminham, Kan. (Barwood Farm, Atchison County)

Cows, Heifers and Bulls

carrying the blood of Man O War and other high producing Pennhurst strains. J. F. WALZ & SONS, HAYS, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

Gold and Silver Medal Bull

with wonderful production. Bred by Meredith Jersey Farm Sire: Twice grand champion National dairy show; dam, Gold and silver medal, 633 lbs. fat in 291 days as a 3-year-old. LAWRENCE MORGAN, PHILLIPSBURG, KAN.

Bulls Out of Record Dams

up to 554.69 fat. Sired by a half brother to the world's best Jersey cow. Good individuals, none better bred. CHESTER JOHNSTON, FT. SCOTT, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

REG. GUERNSEY BULL

—two years old, for sale. Straight and well marked. Tb. and blood tested. To be seen at the farm near Linwood. GUY WOLCOTT, LINWOOD, KAN. (Leavenworth County)

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Retnuh Farms Beef Type

Milking Shorthorns. Large cows of true dual qualities. 40 to 60 cows, hand-milked the year round. Tb. tested and normal calf crops. A splendid lot of young bulls and a few females for sale now, some are Polled. Write or visit. HUNTER BROS. or DWIGHT ALEXANDER, Geneseo, Kan.

SUNNY HILL FARM MILKING SHORTHORNS

Headed by Violet's Butterboy. Very choice bulls, 10 to 16 months. Out of real producing cows. Also a few cows to sell. Visitors welcome. Mueller & Halleck, Manchester, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Shortlegged Thick Rugged Bulls

10 to 20 months old, Red and Roans, sired by G. F. Victorious. Choice heifers, priced to sell. E. C. LACY & SONS, MILTONVALE, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Clippers and Brown dales

Choice bred bulls and heifers. 20 registered Polled Shorthorn Bulls. Some show type. Write to J. O. BANEURY & SONS, PLEVNA, KAN.

For Sale or Exchange

My polled Shorthorn herd Bull "Collynie Lavender X1751969" from the Hultine herd in Nebraska. Chester A. Stephens, Wakeeney, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Very Choice Yearling Bulls

Registered and Tb. tested. They are out of choice producing dams testing better than 4%. Write for more information, prices, etc. John A. Hahn, Ellinwood, Kan.

WE OFFER 15 CHOICE HEIFERS

None better bred. Range in age from 5 to 18 months. Also few bred cows and young bulls. Herd bull has 44 A. R. dams in pedigree. Visit our herd. Wm. Hebbard, Milan (Sumner Co.), Kan.

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Herefords

State and National fair winning blood lines. Yearling and two year old bulls for sale. GOERNANDT BROS., Aurora - Kansas (Cloud county) Worthmore

BELGIAN HORSES

Reg. Belgian Stallions

At the 1936 Topeka, Kan., State Fair, our Belgians won Grand Champion stallion over all ages, best three stallions, and other Firsts. Sorrels and Roans priced right. 177 miles above Kansas City. FRED CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

shown for the past five years and in 1935 the herd was a heavy winner at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka and other of the larger shows. Trout & Sons are keeping over 15 of about the best sows and gilts we have seen all bred for early spring farrow to a Quigley boar. The fine lot of September pigs now being advertised are largely by this boar. This is the largest and best known herd in this section of the state and the kind bred here will improve most herds.

Martin Claussen, Russell, Kan., breeder of registered Chester White hogs, is starting his advertisement again in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He has for sale a few very nice boars he is going to price very reasonably to move them at once. Also a nice lot of open and bred gilts, a few bred sows to reduce his sow herd a little. This class of hogs, of all breeds, is sure to be higher by spring and now would be a good time to buy and take care of your purchase and be assured that hogs are going to be scarce and high by spring.

Livestock is likely scarcer right now than it has ever been and there are still many localities in Kansas where feed is short and breeders are further reducing their herds because of the feed situation. It is true that prices are advancing right along for breeding animals but if you plan to buy a few breeding animals and have feed, now is the time to act. Goernandt Bros., Aurora, Kan., Cloud county, are among the best known breeders of Polled Hereford cattle in the country and right now are offering yearling and 2-year-old bulls from their state and national prize-winning herd, one of the strong herds of the breed. Look up their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer and write them for descriptions, breeding and prices. The herd is in Cloud county near Aurora and not far from Miltonvale and about 20 miles southeast of Concordia. Look up their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

If you are looking for a herd bull or a few females to put in your herd you always like to visit a herd that has standing as a breeding establishment and where there is a nice selection to make your selections from. Such a herd is the Hunter herd of registered Milking and Beef Shorthorns at Geneseo, Kan. They are changing their copy in this issue of Kansas Farmer and have for sale a fine lot of young bulls from serviceable ages down to calves. They would also sell a few females, in fact they would like to sell some cattle and make room so they can take better care of those they have left. A number of years ago the herd numbered around 200 head but I am not sure about its size now. I know of many well pleased customers who have bought cattle there in the past. If you want a choicely bred bull, ready for service now, or one that will be ready very soon, write to these men at once. Look up their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Chester Johnston who lives on Highway 69 about three miles north of Ft. Scott, Kan., maintains one of the best registered Jersey cattle herds to be found anywhere. His senior herd bull is a son of the noted bull Estella's Volunteer, making him a son of the world's champion Jersey butter cow, and a world champion over all breeds for the best record for three straight years. The Johnston cows have been on test most of the time for many years, either on R. M. or D. H. I. A. For the years 1928 and 1929 the herd

That the demand is good for all kinds of registered livestock is indicated by such letters as this one:

Mr. Jesse R. Johnson, Livestock Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Please stop our advertisement in Kansas Farmer and send us the bill. We sold two heifers to Laverne & Mayer and Mr. Johnson, Assaria; a bull each to Ray W. Johnke, Riley; Elmer E. Hassler, Chapman; Grant Nunn, Vesper; and M. A. Kearns, Solomon. Don't forget to stop the ad as we do not want to sell any more cattle at this time.

Yours very truly, KING BROS. Per John W. King, Delphos, Kan.

Nov. 23, 1936. King Bros. are well known and well established in the Shorthorn business.

made seven state records, making fat records up to 593 pounds fat for the year that was under very ordinary feed conditions and a large percentage of the cows in milk were only heifers. Heifers from the above bull are being mated to a grandson of Bowline Oxford Sultan. Daughters of the brother to the world famous cow will soon begin to freshen and they are really very promising. Mr. Johnston offers young bulls from cows with heavy fat records.

On November 9 and 10 150 head of Holsteins sold at auction in a dispersal sale, the Elmwood herd, Deerfield, Ill., for a total of \$76,150.00, or an average of \$507. The Chicago Tribune in reporting the sale said it was the highest average paid for Holsteins anywhere since 1929. The highest priced animal sold was King Bessie Fobes, Geraldine, an 8-month-old son of King Bessie, the buyer, B. J. Allen, Libertyville, Ill., paying \$3,500 for him. C. L. E. Edwards, Topeka, Kan., bought another 8-month-old son of King Bessie. The 11 nearest dams of this young son of King Bessie that went to Kansas all have production records. The first seven dams have an average for 365 days of 1,127 pounds of butter and 23,097 pounds of milk. The cattle sold in this sale went to 16 states and two foreign countries. The dispersal of this great herd was made necessary because of the recent death of one of the owners. The 300 top cattle were divided into two dispersal sales of 150 each, one on the above dates and the other sale, yet to be announced, to be held sometime in the spring. Deerfield is a short distance out of Chicago and the Elmwood herd of Holstein-Friesians, one of the great herds in the country.

Breeding animals of all kinds of livestock is in demand right now and there is every indication to warrant the belief that prices are to be much higher. The general crop failure over the country has made the feed question serious in many sections of the country but where the feed question is not too serious the breeders are buying because of the belief that prices are going up. Fred P. Schell, Jr., Liberty, Mo., has been engaged during the past few weeks in reducing his herd of registered Holsteins at private sale. It was the seriousness of the feed question that confronted him earlier in the season that decided him on this big reduction. The private sale is still going on. Right now he has around 20 cows and heifers that are in milk, just fresh or heavy springers. Also some nice heifers,

yearlings and 2-year-olds, some bred and a few choice bulls of serviceable ages. Mr. Schell is aware, of course, that he could hold them and sell them in the spring or early summer for more money but he is short of feed and is reducing the herd to a small one because of conditions along this line in his part of the country. Write him for descriptions of the cattle. Schellcrest farm is about half way between Kansas City, Mo., and Liberty, Mo., on highway 69.

On his farm, seven miles south of Independence, Kan., T. M. Ewing has been breeding high class, heavy production, registered Holstein cattle for 25 years. For many years careful tests were made and the herd came to be known as one of the leading Holstein herds of the Southwest. In one year five state records were made, and a cow from this herd was the first cow of the breed to break the record of the noted College cow Canary Bell. A son of this great cow is now in service in the herd. This was over 15 years ago and that long ago the cow mentioned had a record of 780 pounds of fat as a 3-year-old. The blood lines that accomplished this have continued to produce real Holsteins for Mr. Ewing and just now he offers some very choice young bulls of this breeding, they are ready for service and will be priced right. Females are also for sale.

Probably no breeder of registered hogs in Kansas is better known or better liked than is J. B. Angle of Courtland, Kan., breeder of registered Durocs and an annual exhibitor at leading state and district fairs. Here is a little story from the Hampshire Swine Herdsman, official organ of this very popular breed:

"Through selection of the fieldman for Hampshire Herdsman at the 1936 bred sow sale of Levi Burton, Bartley, Neff, Ruth Angle became the owner of the top gilt of that offering at \$42.50. Miss Angle is the daughter of J. B. Angle, Duroc breeder of Courtland, Kan., and the Hampshire bred gilt was used in her 4-H Club work.

"Raised were nine pigs, all perfectly marked but one. The litter was shown at the Colorado State Fair, North Central Kansas Free Fair, Kansas State Fair, Kansas Free Fair, and the Utah State Fair. The litter won a total of \$236 at these fairs and the gilts were undefeated in the 4-H Club work in Kansas.

"One barrow and one gilt were sold on the market, four gilts to a 4-H club leader in Utah, and a boar to a Future Farmer of Kansas. The young lady still has two barrows which were held for showing at the American Royal and Kansas National 4-H Fat Stock Show.

"At home is the sow, still producing the same good kind."

Public Sales of Livestock

Hampshire Swine

Feb. 25, 1937—Quigley Hampshire farms, Williamstown, Kan.

Dairy Cows

Dec. 11—C. W. Tankersley, Beverly's Sale barn, Salina, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Rowe's Big Black Polands

Our fall herd and gilt sale is off and we are going to sell our actual top, 1936 spring boar and gilt crop, at prices that will help the business. Write or come and see them. They are choice. C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KAN. 21 miles south of Topeka, Highway 75.

Duroc Hogs

SPLendid BOARS ALL AGES. Bred gilts. Excellent bloodlines. Rugged, heavy boned, shorter legged, easier feeding, medium type kind. Shipped on approval. Registered. Send for catalog. Photos. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KAN.

HEREFORD HOGS

SHORT-LEGGED QUICK MATURING HOGS are Hereford hogs. White faces and easy feeders. The kind farmers want. Weanling pigs—boars \$12.50 each vaccinated and recorded. Few gilts at \$15 each. M. H. Peterson & Co., Assaria (Saline Co.), Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Park-Kan Hampshire Farm 35 Sept. boars and gilts for quick sale, pairs not related. Best of breeding and good individuals. Pedigree with every pig. E. R. TROUT & SONS, PARSONS, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE

Hereford Yearlings

For Sale: "11 yearling Hereford Bulls. The low down, heavy bone type of strong Abixity 4th type breeding. H. E. MILLER, NORCATUR, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS

C. W. COLE

Live Stock Auctioneer The right kind of salesmanship is more important now than ever before. Write or phone at my expense for date and terms. WELLINGTON, KAN.

FRED C. WILLIAMS, Marion, Kansas Livestock and Farm Sales Auctioneer

BERT POWELL, AUCTIONEER Livestock and Real Estate. Ask anyone I have worked for. Write or wire. Bert Powell, McDonald, Kan.

HARLEY HANE, AUCTIONEER Purebred livestock, farm and community sales. Broughton, Kan.

MIKE WILSON, AUCTIONEER Available for purebred livestock and farm sales. HORTON, KANSAS



Forty Dairy Cows at Auction

Many are purebred but all will be sold as grades. GUERNSEYS AND JERSEYS

All are of good ages and desirable milk cows and heifers. Sale in Beverly's Sale Barn,

Salina, Kan., Friday, Dec. 11

Many are just fresh, freshening, and all will have freshened by early winter. Tb. and blood tested and in good condition. Buying and selling dairy cows right now is a question of feed. If you can stretch the feed out a little, be at this sale. Listen! I am inviting you to attend this sale at Beverly's sale barn, Salina, Kan., next Friday, Dec. 11.

C. W. TANKERSLEY, Owner, CLAY CENTER, KAN. Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer

"Yes sir! It's the LIGHT OF A 1000 USES"



Coleman PRESSURE-MANTLE LANTERN

You can always depend on your Coleman Lantern and its up to 300 candlepower, air-pressure brilliance. Use it in hundreds of places where an ordinary lantern is useless. Use it for after-dark chores; hunting, fishing, or on any night job... it turns night into day. Wind, rain or storm can't put it out.

There are kerosene and gasoline models. They are safe... can't spill fuel if tipped over. Pyrex glass globe protects mantles. They're sturdy and dependable... always ready to do a good lighting job anytime, anywhere. Priced as low as \$4.45. Your local dealer can supply you.

MAIL COUPON—for FREE Folders illustrating and describing the full line.

The Coleman Lamp and Stove Co. (Address Office Nearest You) Dept. MB169, Wichita, Kans.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Los Angeles, Calif. Please send me FREE Folders illustrating and describing: [] Kerosene Lanterns [] Gasoline Lanterns. Name _____ Address _____ 6169

Livestock Advertising Copy

Should Be Addressed to

Kansas Farmer

Livestock Advertising Dept.,

Topeka, Kansas

Kansas Farmer is published every other week on Saturday and copy must be mailed to reach the Kansas Farmer office not later than one week in advance of publication date.

Because we maintain a livestock advertising department and because of our very low livestock advertising rate we do not carry livestock advertising on our Farmers' Market page.

If you have pure bred livestock for sale write us for our special low livestock advertising rate. If you are planning a public sale this fall or winter write us immediately for our

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE SERVICE

KANSAS FARMER

Topeka, Kansas

John W. Johnson, Manager, Livestock Advertising Department

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

REG. SOWS AND GILTS

Chester White bred sows and open or bred gilts. Also a few weanling boar pigs. Prices reasonable. MARTIN CLAUSSEN, RUSSELL, KAN.

Boars and Gilts \$15 Each

while they last. Five months old. Pedigree with each pig. Inspection invited. CLARENCE SHANE, ALTA VISTA, KAN.

Death Takes Master Farmer

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

Kansas has lost one of her most outstanding farmers with the passing of Tudor J. Charles, of Republic county. As a pioneer farmer and stockman, and as a member of the first class of Kansas Master Farmers chosen in 1927 by Kansas Farmer, his efforts added greatly to the progress Kansas agriculture has made.

Mr. Charles always gave freely of his time and energy to projects of merit. He was secretary of the North Central Kansas Free Fair Association. In 1917-18, he was a member of the Kansas legislature. He helped organize the first 4-H club in Republic county, he was president of the Republic county wheat committee for the AAA, was an active member of the Farm Bureau and took part in numerous local organizations. It is of interest that he was the first white boy born in Big Bend township where he made his home all of his life.

Kansas Farmer readers will remember that Tudor Charles, Jr., associate editor of this paper, is one of the sons



Tudor J. Charles, whose death is a genuine loss to Kansas.

of our late friend. Other sons include F. E. Charles, who is with the Soil Conservation Service stationed at Dayton, Ohio; Kamp Charles, Washington, D. C., with the Department of Agriculture, and Don Charles, now a junior in Washburn college at Topeka. Besides his loyal wife, Mr. Charles is survived by the sons mentioned and by one daughter, Mrs. A. L. Wright, Bertrand, Nebraska.

Kansas Farmer recognizes this record of courage and good works which Mr. Charles leaves behind. It is our hope that all of us will have sufficient intelligence and strength of character to profit by such records as this one.

Another Farm Owner

The old story of the boy starting farming by working as a hired man and saving enough money eventually to have his own farm and equipment is being re-enacted on a Brown county farm this year. J. M. McIntire, who has worked for M. C. Hathaway for 11 years, is quitting his job next spring and starting out for himself. He and his family will move on a 97-acre farm near Hiawatha. This speaks well, not only for the McIntire family, but for Mr. Hathaway who, without doubt, has been a good employer.

Jewell Twins Win Honor

In the nation-wide "Milk Utilization" demonstration contest held at the National Dairy Show, the Jewell county twins, Hazel and Helen Otte, brought second honors to Kansas 4-H Clubs. It was only a mere technicality that kept them out of first place. These girls, together with their coaches, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Stuewe, and some local leaders, labored long and hard with an almost perfect demonstration.

Drouth Didn't Whip Darso

Good methods paid on two Jewell county farms in 1936. Kenneth Maag, Ionia, decided his early spring and fall-listed fields would make good seed-beds without splitting the ridges. He gave these ridges several workings ahead of planting and at planting time nosed-out the old rows where the soil was warm and mellow. He had one of the few crops of wheatland milo in his vicinity.

On the Ahrens farm in Center township, Mr. Ahrens and his son Harold used an adapted variety of Darso which they have carefully field-selected for several years. In 1934, as well as 1936, drouth did not prevent this crop from maturing and yielding well.

LAST WINTER WE ANNOUNCED

THE FASTEST STARTING GASOLINE IN STANDARD OIL HISTORY HAS ARRIVED

35% QUICKER WARM-UP

Today it's still faster!

STANDARD RED CROWN NOW PROVIDES

ONE SECOND STARTING

with the highest possible winter mileage

● When Standard Red Crown set your motor purring with the first kick of the starter last winter, you probably thought that this great gasoline couldn't be improved. But it has been!

For the new Standard Red Crown for winter starts, an engine in good condition in one second at zero.

Last year, you'll recall, Standard Red Crown gave 35% faster warm-up at zero. Today it gives even speedier

warm-up, and quickly gets you under way without costly choking.

Refining genius has produced *one more* big, important quality... STANDARD RED CROWN delivers the *highest mileage possible* under winter driving conditions.

IMPORTANT: STANDARD RED CROWN starts an engine so quickly that it should be teamed with a light winter grade of motor oil so that all moving parts will be actively, instantly lubricated. The best bet is Standard's famous ISO-VIS "D", 10-W or 20-W.

For all farm petroleum requirements—in the field, on the road, in the home—Genuine Standard Oil Products

☐ **MOTOR OIL**
Iso-Vis "D"
Polarine
Stanolind

☐ **MOTOR FUEL**
Standard Red Crown
Solite with Ethyl
Stanolind

☐ **TRACTOR FUEL**
Standard Tractor Fuel
Stanolind H.S. Diesel Fuel

☐ **PERFECTION KEROSENE**

☐ **STANDARD GREASES**
Pressure Gun Grease
Cup Grease
Fibre Grease

☐ **FINOL**
☐ **DENDROL DORMANT SPRAY OIL**
☐ **SUPERLA CREAM SEPARATOR OIL**
☐ **SEMDAC LIQUID GLOSS**
☐ **SEMDAC FLOR-GLAZE**

☐ **EUREKA HARNESS OIL**

☐ **EUREKA BELT DRESSING**

☐ **MICA AXLE GREASE**

☐ **STANOLIND SNOW WHITE PETROLATUM**

☐ **NEW BOVINOL**

☐ **SUPERLA INSECT SPRAY**

Check your needs now — be ready when Smilin' Slim drives in

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MAKERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF A FULL LINE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FOR THE FARM, AT FAIR PRICES